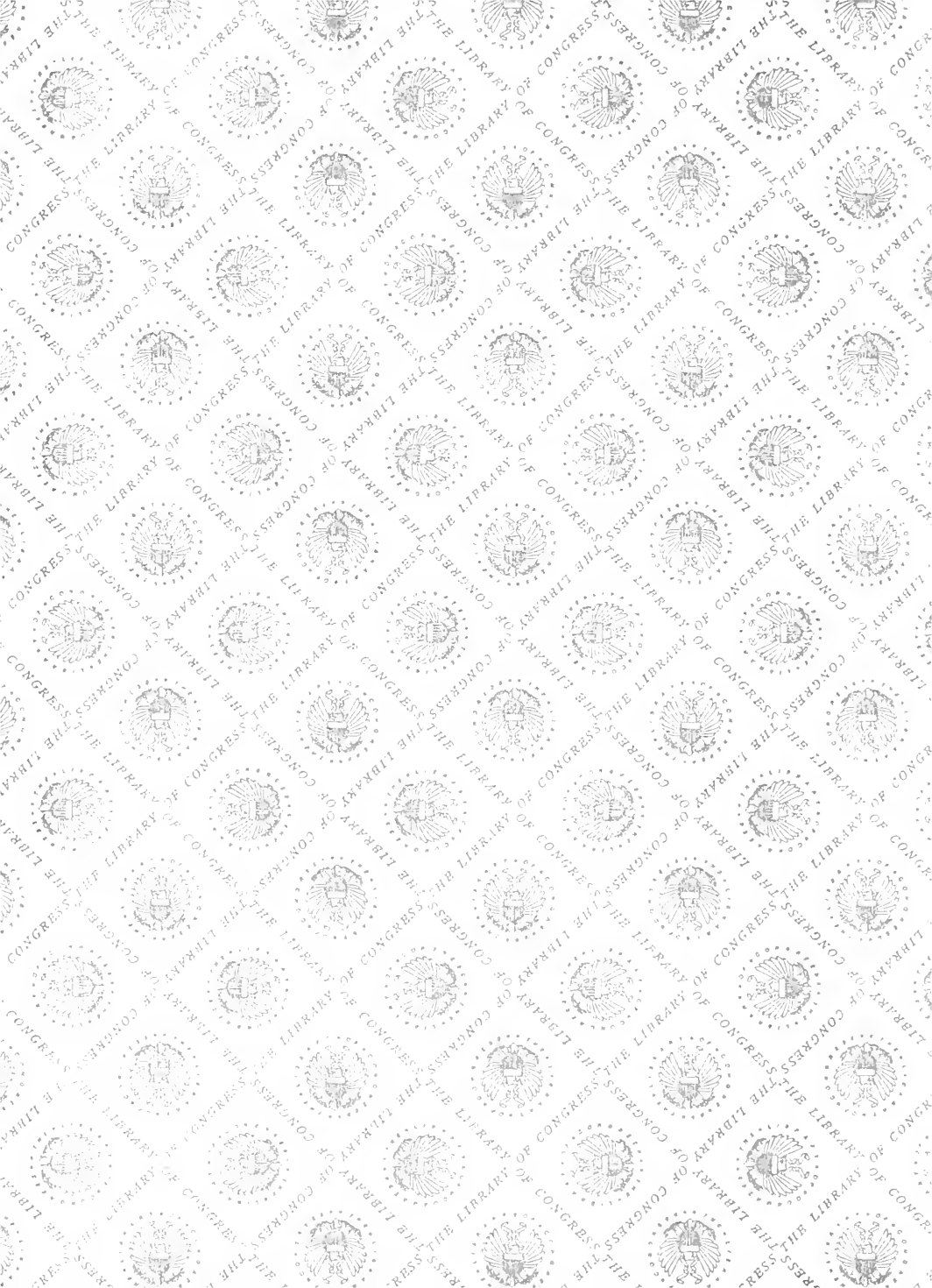


F 499
.Z2 L42

1913



ZANESVILLE
IN THE FLOOD
of 1913

BY

THOMAS W. LEWIS



PUBLISHED BY A. E. STARR, ZANESVILLE, O.

F.499
72.1.2
1913

To those who, during the flood which overwhelmed Zanesville in March, 1913, many times put their own lives in peril to save the lives of neighbors and fellow-citizens; and to those who, while the flood lasted and in many cases long after, gave abundantly of their substance and energy in order to shelter, sustain and restore to their homes Zanesville's flood sufferers, this book is dedicated by the author and the publisher.

COPYRIGHT 1913

By A. E. STARR

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Preface	9
Publisher's Foreword	11
Stricken, But Not Disheartened.....	13
A Record-Breaking Rainfall, a Vast Watershed, a Narrow, Crooked "Neck".....	16
Story of the Flood.....	19
Where the Currents Ran Riot.....	26
Communication Cut Off.....	29
Communication Restored	31
Feeding the Hungry.....	34
Martial Law and the Militia.....	49
Only Two Lives Lost.....	53
Two Panic-Breeding Fires.....	66
Multifarious Freaks of the Flood.....	68
Some Old Landmarks.....	71
Saving Uncle Sam's Fleet.....	73
"Never Say Die".	75
Piano and Library Losses.....	78
Returning to the Normal.....	80
Lost Sense of Time and Place.....	81
Some Good Old Friends.....	83
Vigilant Officials and Organizations.....	85
Royal Friends in Time of Need.....	88
A Word on Flood Prevention.....	91

PREFACE.

The Citizen's Relief Association, which was organized in the city of Zanesville during the flood of March, 1913, decided on the 31st of the month that a history of the event should be written and appointed the undersigned to gather the data and prepare the story for publication.

When the first division of that work began it became unexpectedly difficult to secure accurate information with the desired promptness. Many of those in a position to know most about what had been done toward rescue, relief and property-protection and most as to when, how and by whom these had been accomplished, often found it impossible to report the flood events with due regard to order and completeness, so great had been their mental absorption during those terrible hours of suspense and struggle and so imperfectly had their written records of those hours been kept.

The process of returning to the normal was a very slow one. Many days elapsed before residents could get back into regular channels. When asked for data requiring time to formulate they had to postpone making answer, as they had postponed giving attention to their own pressing personal affairs. Some of the most important information contained in this book could not be obtained in suitable form until six weeks after the flood. And when the "copy" was ready for the printer it was necessary to wait until the printer was ready for the copy. Readers are requested to remember all these facts when they find errors of omission or

commission in the body of this story or when inclined to find fault with the delay connected with its production.

A word as to personal mention. No doubt it will be found that some of the most deserving actors in the late drama have gone unnamed in these pages. Such omissions were inevitable, so great was the number of rescuers and relief-givers and so meager were the records. Nevertheless, accuracy and completeness have been constantly sought after in the preparation of this book.

THOMAS W. LEWIS.

PUBLISHER'S FOREWORD.

In times of danger the average person loses all self-control and the thought uppermost in the mind is self-preservation. When there is danger of drowning the average man loses all moral sense. He will push aside his dearest friend to save himself, he will drag down to death the hand which is outstretched to save him.

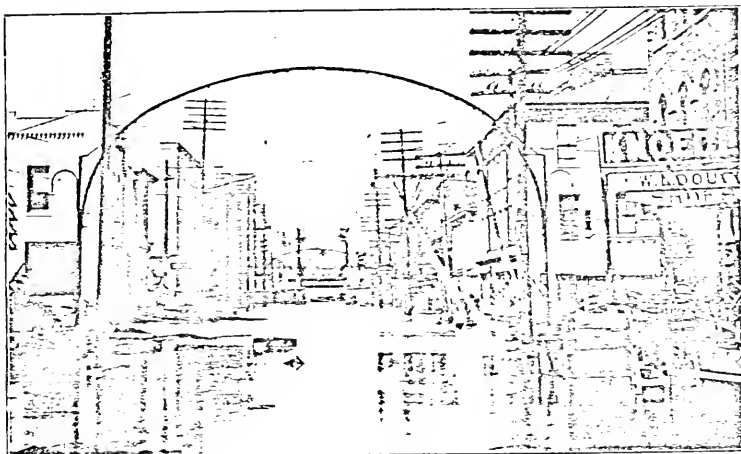
This book has been prepared with this belief and for a two-fold purpose; first, to preserve a record of the greatest flood that ever visited Zanesville; secondly, to honor the brave men who risked their lives to save others. With no thought of their own safety, with no hope of reward, these noble heroes braved every danger to give succor to those in distress.

Therefore, as no provision was made out of any fund with which to acknowledge appreciation of their unselfish sacrifices, the happy thought came to the undersigned to publish this history and to devote the entire net proceeds to the purchase of appropriate valor-medals, which will be presented to all the Zanesville 1913 flood heroes of whom we have a record.

A. E. STARR.

STRICKEN BUT NOT DISHEARTENED.

When the costs of the flood were counted it was found that 3441 of the city's buildings had been under water, 157 of which had been entirely swept away, moved from their foundations, or wrecked, torn and otherwise heavily damaged.



Main from Second to Canal. Mark the two freight cars carried into Main, and the wreckage on Y-bridge. Current down Second was very swift.

The loss on these and their contents, including household goods, merchandise and manufactures, has been estimated at \$2,795,792. The loss by reason of mercantile and industrial paralysis can never be measured in dollars. The loss on two wagon bridges spanning the Muskingum at Zanesville is chargeable to the county.

In addition, the Pennsylvania Lines lost in Zanesville and vicinity by reason of the flood \$258,000; the B. & O., \$495,000. This included in each case a bridge at Zanesville. The telephone and telegraph companies have spent \$75,000 on flood-damage repairs.

The loss of nearly \$3,000,000 was a staggering blow to Zanesville but when the flood was at its crest her people expected to be called upon to pay a far heavier bill of costs and to mourn the loss of hundreds of their fellow-citizens. When they found that but two of these, out of nearly 15,000 in the flood, had been drowned therein they proceeded to measure what had been done to save the lives of those thousands and to feed and shelter that hungry and homeless multitude.

It is doubtful if under similar circumstances there ever was a more signal exhibition of grasp, initiative, promptitude, ability and energy than that given by the men and women of Zanesville when they took up the work of relief on Wednesday, March 26, and prosecuted it day after day and night after night against heavy odds.

It was pride in those masterful strokes of amelioration that caused Zanesville to shake the flood from her garments and move on toward greater things. Out of that pride grew the feeling that such a record should be preserved. Hence this history.

When outsiders reached Zanesville after measuring conditions prevailing in Columbus, Hamilton, Dayton and other cities overwhelmed by the Ohio flood and took account of the rescue and relief work that had gone forward in the separated sections of Zanesville (gone on almost as well as if communication had not been severed) they spoke of the several organizations responsible for that work in terms of unqualified admiration and praise.

This confirmation of Zanesville's own first impression sent her courage and faith up to another level and this inspired all the plans afterwards launched on the sea of restoration and

progress, plans intended to put Zanesville in the San Francisco and Galveston class as a city determined to turn adversity into new prestige and greater prosperity.

A campaign to this end was inaugurated April 14, when a large and enthusiastic meeting was held under the auspices of the chamber of commerce, in which leading citizens spoke as a unit in favor of a forward movement along the whole line.

It was there pointed out that the city's financial condition justified such a program, her duplicate amounting to \$28,000,000 and her debt to but a little over half a million, with a water-works plant worth at least twice the debt. In the light of these figures it was felt that Zanesville's loss of less than \$3,000,000 was not sufficient to cause a halt in her program of advancement.

The city council took this view of the matter on May 19 when it decided to build sewers and pave streets (Main, and seven others) at an outlay of \$250,000. Previously to this, the park commission took steps to spend \$15,000 in improving the city's parks.

A RECORD-BREAKING RAINFALL — A VAST WATERSHED — A NARROW, CROOKED "NECK."

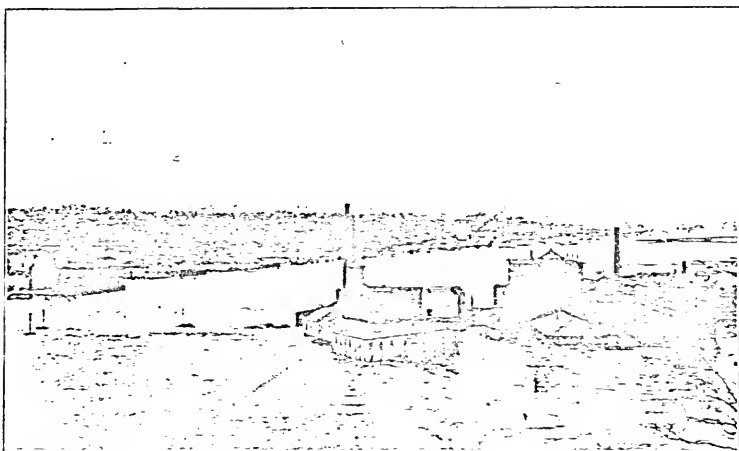
Rain began falling in the valleys drained by the upper Muskingum's tributaries before noon on Easter Sunday, March 23, 1913. During the first 12 hours the rainfall amounted to about half an inch; during the 24 hours ending the evening of the 24th it was especially heavy, measuring at Ashland, for instance, 5.96 inches.

For the 24 hours ending on the morning of the 25th Richland county's rainfall measured 5 inches, Wayne's 3.6, Summit's 4.8. By the morning of the 26th the totals were as follows: Richland 8.2, Wayne 7.2, Stark 6.2, Licking 6.4, Muskingum 5.2. The totals for the other counties are omitted. It is sufficient to say that during the four days ending March 26 nearly or quite 8 inches of rain fell in the basin drained by the Licking and its tributaries, by the Muskingum, above Zanesville, by the Walhonding and the Tuscarawas, which unite to form the Muskingum at Coshocton and by the streams which flow into those two affluents.

Prof. J. Warren Smith, head of the U. S. weather bureau at Columbus, states that no such rainfall ever occurred in the zone referred to and that the one under discussion reached ground already water-soaked. In these facts and not because of any so-called cloudbursts lies the explanation of Zanesville's 1913 flood. And Prof. Smith adds the reminder that the Licking river and the Muskingum above Zanesville, with their tributaries, drain 6474 square miles of territory. This is about 15 per cent of Ohio's total area.

Look at the map. Some of the Licking's headwaters rise in northern Perry and northern Fairfield. On the west others be-

gin at the borders of Delaware and Franklin. Follow the line of this Muskingum-Licking watershed lakeward. It takes in the towns of Shelby and Galion. Its farthest north is at Medina, but 25 miles south of Cleveland. Akron is just outside of it. Near the Carroll-Columbiana border the Muskingum zone is within but 15 miles of the Ohio river. In the southeast it extends almost to Caldwell.



Taken from Putnam Hill afternoon of 27th. Flood almost at crest. Evidence of existence of Muskingum Dam (No. 10) has disappeared. Y-bridge's lamp posts only part of structure in sight. Note signs of tremendous current across lower Main and the Towpath. Fifth Street bridge at right.

To put it in other terms, this watershed includes a small corner of Perry and of Fairfield counties; substantially all of Licking; the whole of Knox, Holmes, Tuscarawas, Wayne and Coshocton; nine-tenths of Richland; four-fifths of Ashland and of Stark; one-third of Summit; one-sixth of Columbiana; nearly all of Carroll; nearly half of Morrow, Medina, Harrison and Muskingum; two-thirds of Guernsey; one-fifth of Belmont and

of Noble and a small corner of Monroe. Here are 22 counties out of Ohio's 88 which contribute all or part of their rainfall to the two rivers which flow through Zanesville.

If on Wednesday, March 26, 1913, the people of Zanesville could have had in mind the foregoing formidable figures, connecting them with the fact that the Muskingum at Zanesville took passage through a neck all too narrow and crooked for so vast a vessel, thousands of them who on that day were caught in the flood would have betaken themselves and conveyed their belongings with all speed to higher levels.

Never again should Zanesville be caught napping in such a fashion. And if the general government or the state in the near future refuses or fails to furnish machinery whereby the progress of rain-storms in the Muskingum-Licking watershed may be messaged to and promptly published in the cities concerned, then those cities should establish such machinery themselves.

The late flood left a danger-standard which must be referred to in Zanesville every time heavy and prolonged rains fall in the water-basin north and west of her. Accurate and frequently-furnished reports as to such rainfalls should become a matter of course.

STORY OF THE FLOOD.

Zanesville's last great flood, and the worst up to that time, occurred in March of 1898. After that event her people ventured to assume that the '98 high-water mark was not likely to be exceeded unless a heavy snow in the valleys north and west should go off with torrential rains. Knowing on this occasion that those valleys were free from snow residents at first felt safe in elevating their persons and their portable property to levels just above the '98 high-water mark.

That bit of optimism was hard hit by Tuesday evening, March 25, for whereas 24 hours before the Muskingum had stood at but 11 feet in the lower pool and 8.2 feet in the upper pool, on Tuesday evening at six o'clock it had risen to 28 and 14 feet, respectively, a gain of 17 feet below the dam and of nearly six feet above it.

LICKING'S RAPID RISE.

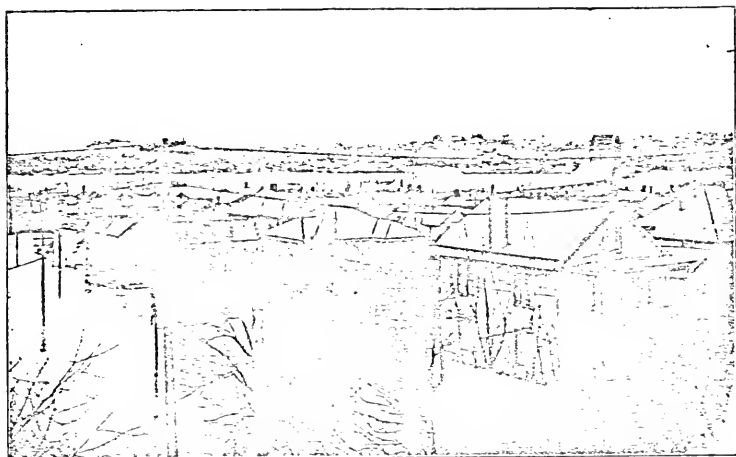
This alarming rise in the lower pool was owing to the condition of the Licking, a stream remarkable for the suddenness of its rising and the rapidity of its falling stages. On Tuesday evening this river was expected soon to be at its crest. Few persons dreamed that the Muskingum would be rising in the upper pool at the rate, not of four inches an hour, as on Monday night and early Tuesday, but of nearly a foot an hour on Wednesday.

As it was, darkness came Tuesday upon thousands of terrified people. The rain was falling in torrents. The water was spreading over large sections of the old Seventh and the old Eighth wards; and as the night wore on the saving of men, women and children became more of a problem and duty than the saving of dollars. By two o'clock Wednesday morning the lower pool measured 35 feet, which was within 1.8 feet of the depth reached

in 1898; and the two rivers were gaining on the town at the rate of 10 inches an hour.

A NIGHT OF TERROR.

When daylight came on Wednesday it revealed appalling expanses of water and appalling proofs of higher stages to come: and when the morning Times Recorder appeared it told of the



Fifth Street bridge. Crest line of flood came within 100 feet of point where turn toward high span is made. House in foreground is at corner of Elberon and Sixth. Great havoc was wrought by flood between there and Fifth Street bridge.

frantic calls for help that had gone up in the city's lowlands during the night and of hundreds of heroic rescues accomplished there. Manifold as these seemed to have been it was feared that 300 or more persons had perished in the flood.

Wednesday in the flooded zones was marked by unceasing struggle in behalf of life, property and home and in the higher sections by unceasing effort in the direction of rescue and relief.

And still the rain poured down, while the onrushing tide rose to higher and higher stages.

THE CITY IN DARKNESS.

Zanesville never faced a night in such dread and panic as at the close of that calamitous Wednesday. The flood had put the electric light plant out of commission at 4:55 o'clock that morning and the town was in darkness. Heart-piercing calls for succor were heard on every hand. Rescuers in boats and vehicles were snatching hundreds from death at the peril of their own lives. The river was 13 feet higher than ever before. It was pouring across Main street at First, Second and Third and at the intervening alleys in streams so deep and swift as to appall the onlooker. At six o'clock Wednesday evening water had backed up Main from Third street and had turned down Fourth to meet backwater from the lower pool, then standing in that thoroughfare 150 feet toward South street.

A BOON—THE RAIN HAD CEASED.

Welcome, indeed, was daylight on Thursday. With it came cloudy weather, but the rain had ceased shortly after three o'clock that morning. The water had reached Fifth and Main streets, after a rise of about two feet in the upper pool. The all-important question was, had the rain which deluged Zanesville Wednesday and Wednesday night fallen also over the valleys of the upper Muskingum and her tributaries. If it had, then an alarming further rise must be faced. If not, with the Licking on the decline the crest would soon be reached. At any rate thousands took heart of hope while hundreds turned anew with quickened energy and rising courage toward saving lives and supplying food and shelter.

THE FINAL STAGES.

Mr. S. A. Wel'er, who, with his art pottery, his opera house and his Sixth street residence at stake kept careful records of the final stages of the flood, states that on Market street the river rose 6 inches an hour between 4 and 7 p. m. Wednesday, the 26th; 4 inches an hour between 7 and 9; two-and-a-half inches an hour between 9 and 12; one inch an hour from midnight to 1:30 Thursday morning and less than three-fourths of an inch an hour from that time until Thursday night at 9 o'clock, when the crest was reached. The stationary period lasted until 3 a. m. Friday. By 7 o'clock Friday morning the water was down 18 inches.

When the flood halted Thursday night, on the east side of the river it drew a line very near the intersections of Marietta and South Seventh streets and of South Sixth and South streets: it crossed Main at Fifth, Market 100 feet west of North Sixth; N. Sixth 150 feet north of Market; North street 100 feet west of Seventh; Seventh, 75 feet south of Elm; Franklin, 50 feet east of Seventh and Underwood 50 feet north of Price.

INTERSECTION STAGES.

The depth of the water at important intersections has been approximated with the following results:

Marietta at Sixth, 10 feet.

South at Third 11 feet, at Fourth 9 feet, at Fifth 6 feet.

Main at First 9 feet, at Second 8 feet, at Third 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet, at Fourth 2 feet, at Fifth 6 inches.

Market at Second 15 feet, at Third 12 feet, at Fourth 5 feet, at Fifth 3 feet.

North at Third 20 feet, at Fourth 17 feet, at Fifth 8 feet, at Sixth 3 feet.

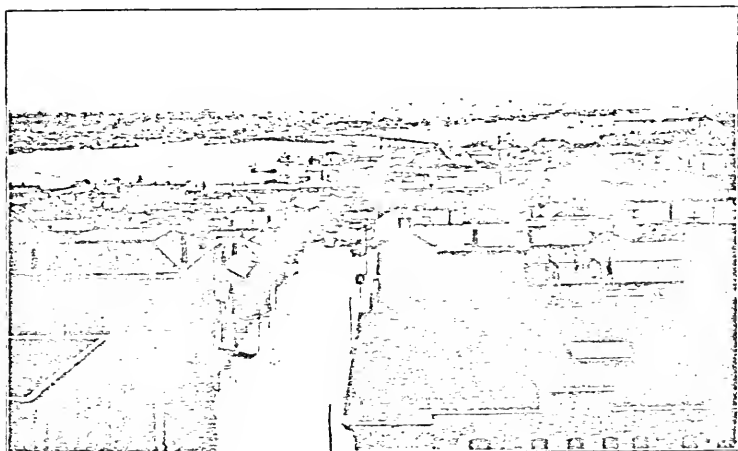
Elberon at Fifth 12 feet, at Sixth 5 feet.

Howard at Seventh 5 feet.

Zane at Seventh 9 feet.

ON THE TERRACE SIDE.

Here the crest-line ran along the hillside back of the American Encaustic Tiling Co's. plant, taking in Bluff street: crossed Adair avenue near Euclid, Ball half way up to Maple, Maple 100 feet north of Commissioner, McIntire at the west end of McIntire



North Fourth Street. Water seen in foreground was running over Court House Esplanade, after dark on 20th. Rising tide anxiously watched at Fourth and Main that night. Lanterns flashed in the darkness while boats and the patrol and other vehicles carried Fourth Street residents to safety.

park. It inundated all of the park and followed the Mt. Auburn hillside to the Newark road.

INTERSECTION STAGES APPROXIMATED.

Linden ave. at Adair 14 feet, at Ball 13 feet, at Commissioner 16 feet, at McIntire 16 feet, at Lee 20 feet.

Lee street at Pearl 20 feet. Same at State and Blue.

IN THE OLD SEVENTH WARD.

Where the diamond of the Gant park ball ground once was located there stood 19 feet of water. Owner F. M. Townsend says that in the flood of 1898 one and a half feet of water stood there. In this year's flood the crest-line crossed West Main street at the old entrance to the ball ground. Thence it ran south and east well up along the Mt. Calvary and Munson school hillsides and intersected Ridge ave. at a point about 200 feet south of West Muskingum ave. The Chap's run backwater extended to within about 100 feet of where the ear line bridge spans that stream, near the J. B. Owens tiling plant. On the east side of the run the high-water mark reached Luck ave. at a point 100 feet south of Vine street, Muskingum at a point about half way toward Pine and it crossed Pine at the north side of Muskingum.

INTERSECTION STAGES.

West Main at Pine 20 feet, at Luck 17 feet, at Ridge 15 feet, at Osage 15 feet, at State 20 feet.

Luck ave. at Vine 3 feet.

West Muskingum at Ridge 10 feet.

PUTNAM WATER LINE.

Two or three houses opposite the east end of Coopermill road and one near the Pennsylvania station on Washington street escaped the flood, but with these exceptions all Putnam east of Buckingham Terrace and the Pennsylvania Company's tracks were in water, which entered even Woodlawn cemetery, creeping up the driveway a distance of 60 feet.

INTERSECTION STAGES.

Muskingum at Woodlawn 10 feet, at Putnam 15 feet, at Jefferson 20 feet, at Madison 10 feet, at Harrison 10 feet, at Pierce 12 feet.

Woodlawn at Jefferson 5 feet.

Putnam at Jefferson 7 feet, at Madison 8 feet at Harrison 8 feet, at Maysville ave. 9 feet, at Johnson 9 feet.

Moxahala ave. at Adams 15 feet, at Jefferson 18 feet, at Van Buren 12 feet.

Between the court house and Gant Park the water was a mile and a quarter wide.

U. S. ENGINEER MOESER'S FIGURES.

Resident U. S. Engineer Edmund Moeser reports the following stages in the river's lower pool on Wednesday, March 26:

At six a. m., 39.0; 10 a. m., 42.0; 2. p. m., 45.0; 6 p. m., 48.0. On Thursday the pool measured 49.3 at 6 a. m. and 51.8 at night, when the crest had been reached. The upper pool stood at 39.1 at 6 p. m. Thursday. Unofficial marks show that this upper pool was 17 feet higher than in 1898.

During the flood of 1884 the lower pool's greatest depth was 34.1; in 1898, 36.8.

WHERE THE CURRENTS RAN RIOT.

Zanesville did not fully realize until the Muskingum had retired to her banks what titanic efforts she had made to "cut across lots."

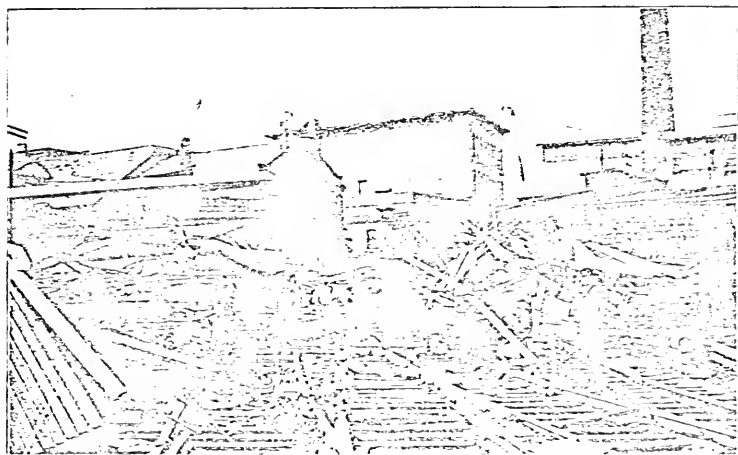
Evidence of this was especially startling along the railroad tracks extending from the Brown Manufacturing Co's. plant to Market street, from which line the overflow rushed across the rails and ran southward, over Howard, North, Market and Main, by way of the numbered streets, from North Sixth down, and the intervening alleys. Much railroad roadbed was washed out near the river and deep washings occurred on the city side of the tracks near the Fifth street bridge.

TORE THE "PENINSULA."

In the lower Main street neighborhood it was as if the dam had been extended eastward along that thoroughfare, putting the south end of First, Second, Third and Fourth streets into the river's lower pool. At First street the current was overwhelming. At Second, below Main, it took out sidewalk and street to a depth of ten feet for a distance of 100 feet, carrying away part of the heavy stone wall supporting the Pennsylvania tracks as if it had been made of wood. A still deeper, wider and longer excavation was made at Third just below Main where a portion of the Munson Music store was washed out. The alley alongside the Odd Fellows' building suffered relatively as much.

The large number of houses, stores and shops swept away and wrecked in this district, sometimes called the Peninsula, tells the story of the mighty river's mad rush toward the lower pool along the short way. But for Zanesville's paved streets and alleys this district would have been more heavily damaged.

The vast capacity of the Licking, Chap's Run, Timber Run and Joe's Run valleys as dispersion areas furnished another condition proving fortunate for the Zanesville business district. An immense volume of the Muskingum poured into those cavities, through the old Eighth Ward, that otherwise would have raged across lower Main street.



Where B. & O. tracks and First Street intersect. Wild river rushed into this pocket with all sorts of wreckage, when it took the cut-off through railroad yards to lower pool. Kearns-Gorsuch Glass Works on right damaged to extent of \$200,000. This industry resumed work May 29, in part.

The Licking, which at its own flood-crest was 18 inches higher than in 1898, was buried beneath the Muskingum's mass on March 27, when the greater river backed up the valley a distance of nine miles and spread out at two points to a width of 11½ miles. In the smaller basins referred to there was a corresponding dispersion.

ON THE TERRACE SIDE.

Across the river an outward bulge of corresponding force surged westward over the Licking's flood, sending drift to the far borders of the old Eighth ward. It was because the Muskingum was 15 feet higher than ever before while the Licking was less than 2 feet higher that this territory suffered losses so unprecedented in the late flood.

Joseph R. Downes, editor of the Signal, who saw the flood from the Terrace and wrote a graphic account thereof, illustrates the difference between the 1898 and the 1913 floods, in the Terrace section, by stating that in the first year the water at its highest just covered the car tracks at Linden ave. and Commissioner street, whereas this year it was 16 feet above them.

WEST END OF Y.

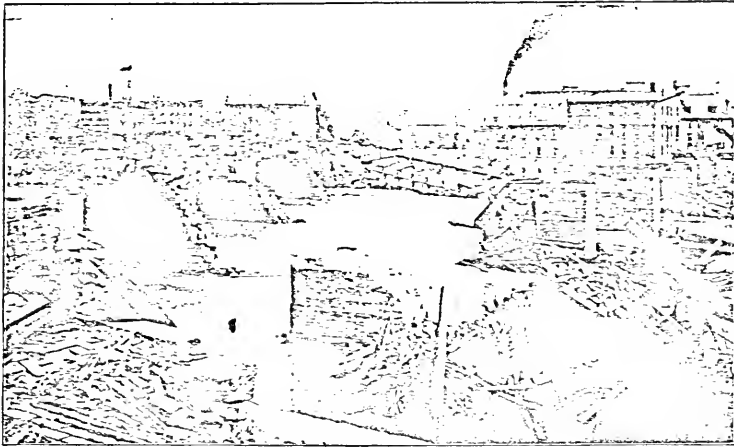
The Muskingum's relative as well as actual preponderance over the Licking also caused the section at the west end of the Y-Bridge to become a center of awful destruction. Here the greater flood ran over the lesser and swirling torrents poured into and across that "pocket" so resistlessly that only the frame portion of the Hook mill and the Perry block were able to withstand them. Here even the big trees were uprooted or bent far over toward the earth.

THE PUTNAM SIDE.

The inside of another bend in the river was torn and swept when the stream no longer could confine itself to the regular channel. This was at the curve extending from the Sixth street bridge to Madison street, where the Curtis Lumber and the Weidig Foundry plants were practically wiped out of existence, where the new Eclipse laundry was tremendously damaged, where the W. E. Tingle residence was virtually wrecked and from which a number of residences were swept down stream. Here, too, great trees were torn up, while a large section of Muskingum ave. was deeply washed.

COMMUNICATION CUT OFF.

All but the draw and Putnam spans of the Sixth street bridge went down on the morning of the 26th, carried away by the old Muskingum woolen mill, as it floated down stream, and the Putnam span was sent to the bottom by the Third street bridge when



Pennsylvania Railroad and Third Street bridge piers. Mighty current bent two great bridge trusses around lower piers and lifted another truss clear over a pier.

Foot bridge, on cables, hung to Third Street piers soon after flood, was used daily by thousands.

it left piers and abutments at 12:10 p. m. By the middle of the afternoon the rising flood had pushed the Pennsylvania railroad bridge into the river. Not long afterwards the Y. save its lamp-posts, went out of sight, appearing to have defied the demon of destruction to the last, although unable to keep its head above

water. The B. & O. bridge had fallen into the river early in the morning, except one span at the west end, which stood fast through the flood.

Meanwhile, the west approach to the Monroe street bridge had been knocked into the stream, while the two approaches to the Fifth street structure had disappeared under fast-rising torrents. And thus it was that submergence and destruction put every telephone and telegraph line crossing the river out of commission.

A DAY OF DREAD AND ANGUISH.

On that tragic Wednesday, then, all ordinary means of intercommunication ceased to exist and thousands of residents went through the day and night harrowed with the fear that relatives and friends on the other side might have perished or lost their all in the flood. Under this strain men and women aged perceptibly in a day. Many a gray hair was added to many a Zanesville head during those hours of torturing anxiety.

Few of Zanesville's families were wholly exempt from this form of mental anguish. The city was cut into four separated and greatly imperiled sections. Many families were represented in each of these. The dread and solicitude which marked this separation cannot be expressed in words.

COMMUNICATION RESTORED.

And even when falling stages began it was felt that many hours must elapse before tidings could be exchanged across the river. But here human ingenuity found a way to reassure.

The credit for the first exchange of information belongs to



Main, west of Fifth. Flood at its crest. Four inches of water stood in Main Street doorway of Clarendon Hotel (on left). Bags of sand inside of door kept water out of lobby. Hack in street was carried there by current from North

Fourth Street. Almost 2 feet of water on floor of the A. E. Starr store.

Joseph E. Brown, the Putnam hill contractor, whose son was on the east side of the river and concerning whose fate the father was intensely anxious. Early Thursday morning Mr. Brown nailed two blackboards to a post, took the outfit to the brow of Putnam hill, planted it there and wrote a message on it.

In the endeavor to signal to flood-viewers standing on the roofs across the river he tried the old plan of sending up a column of smoke by igniting loose powder. This failed to attract attention and he borrowed a pony cannon and shot it off.

Among those on the east side who heard the report was Parcel Post Clerk Charles V. Paul, who was standing on the roof of the federal building. Divining the signaler's purpose Mr. Paul secured a field glass and a blackboard. Leveling the glass he read on the Putnam hill signal-board the words:

"We are all well on this side. No deaths reported."

Then Mr. Paul wrote the word "Good," which was read by Mr. Brown with the aid of his glass and who wrote again, "Have you any dead?" The reply was "No deaths reported!"

When this was announced to the Putnam hill gathering, then numbering several hundred, there was a shout of joy. Those people had heard that hundreds of east-side residents had perished in the flood.

The next Post office signal was, "Have you enough food?" and the answer came, "Two carloads." Later, Mayor Schofield messaged to the hilltop a request that E. F. O'Neal take care of a carload of provisions then in Putnam and to order the saloons to close their doors.

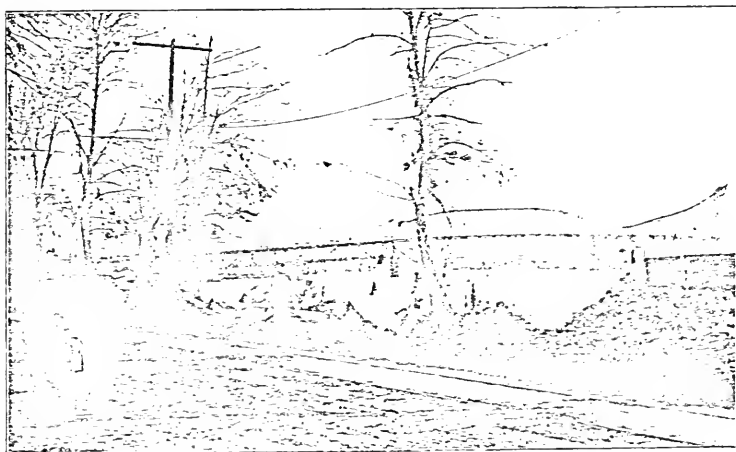
Other exchanges succeeded in this way and later in the day these were supplemented by messages sent by the wig-wag method, with Commodore W. W. Buchanan operating on the hill and the signal corps of Company A, Ohio National Guard, on the town side, the U. S. Army and Navy code being put into use.

WIRELESS WORKED WELL.

At 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 27th the two-boat rescue party whose feats of daring are elsewhere referred to succeeded in crossing to the Terrace, 7th ward and Putnam, carrying information concerning the East Side situation and returning next morning with tidings as to the sections they had visited.

And the youth of the city refused to be outdone as news-bearers. On Friday, at the Brighton home of W. J. Atwell, his son Edward and Charles Shryock set up a wireless apparatus; Harry Templeton and Arthur Bischoff erected another on Putnam hill; Rudolph Kamphausen and Harry Shryock rigged up their apparatus on Water-Works hill.

When all was ready these enterprising young workers got into communication with each other and there was for a day or so a lively exchange of information and official messages which relieved anxiety and contributed to the plans already launched to prosecute concerted relief.



Linden Avenue levee. Broken down for a distance of about 300 feet. Break caused enormous damage on Linden and intersecting streets. Approximately 20 feet of water covered Linden here. Note drift high up in trees.

FEEDING THE HUNGRY.

Not, however, that officials and citizens in the several sections had waited for concerted action to afford relief. Far from it. On the east side as early as Tuesday afternoon Director of Safety George T. Orr, in person and through the patrolmen, had warned all the lowland dwellers in the old Seventh and Eighth wards to flee from the flood to come and with equal foresight Service Director Elmer E. Evans had fitted up the Ball store room, on South Fifth street, for their reception. Here many refugees spent the night, satisfying hunger with bread and milk furnished by the city.

Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, when the water was fast approaching the court house esplanade via Main and Fourth streets, Mr. A. E. Starr, meeting at that point Directors Evans and Orr, together with Messrs. Sam Weber, Morris Ressler, H. Serkovich and Frank G. Grace, proposed an immediate relief organization.

Repairing to the Peoples Savings Bank these and other gentlemen organized by electing Mr. Starr chairman and delegating Mr. W. E. Deacon to secure food and establish an eating house. A fund for relief already had been subscribed.

PROMPT ORGANIZATION.

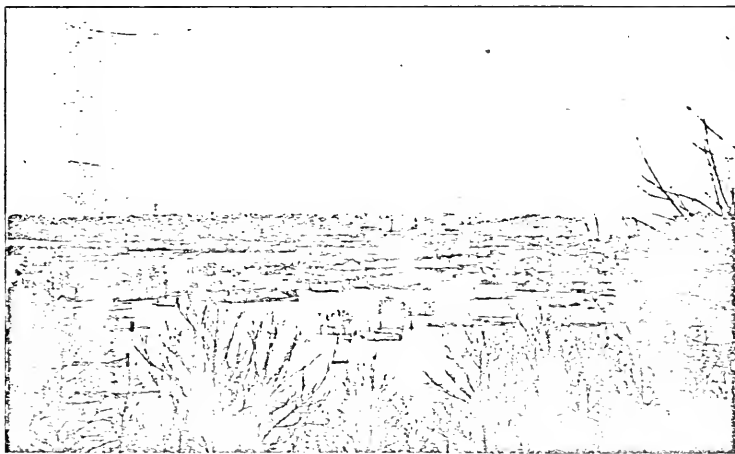
Later, on this foundation, a strong organization was more formally effected, under the title of The Citizens' Relief Association, of which Mr. Starr was elected chairman and F. G. Grace secretary, with a working force as follows:

Finance Committee—H. C. VanVoorhis, W. P. Sharer, W. B. Deacon, T. F. Spangler and A. T. Baker.

Relief work south of South St.—Rev. Hugo W. Kamphausen;
south of Main, Rev. T. B. White; Main to North, Rev. C. Lloyd
Strecker and Dr. W. A. Melick; North to river, Rev. Jas. H.
Kinney and E. G. Etzler.

Chairman Food and Supplies Committee—W. E. Deacon.

Chairman Press Committee—Gen. R. B. Brown.



Old Seventh Ward from hill near Mt. Calvary. Flood at crest. Between Court House (near center of background) and trees in foreground the river was one and one-quarter miles wide. It was about 20 feet deep on West Main, where the large square house stands and 15 feet deep at Osage and West Main.

Physicians' Relief—Dr. H. T. Sutton.

To issue permits—Charles Geis.

In charge of warehouses—Louis H. Wise.

To solicit funds—Sam Weber, W. R. Baker, Chas. H. Rowlands. South Sixth St. storehouse in charge of Fred M. Hook.

As soon as the people east of Zanesville heard of her hungry flood victims the women began to bake and the men to provide

and ship eatables. The B. & O. railroad was open to within four miles of the city and to this point carloads of provisions were shipped by rail and thence conveyed to town by farmers in their wagons and by wagons sent out from the city. There were wagon trains which reminded old residents of Civil War days.

Zanesville's churches and halls were thrown open to the refugees. At noon on Thursday a public eating house was opened. Thus first aid to the stricken made good progress in the main section of the city.

Over 3000 flood sufferers were fed daily in this section for more than a week. The public eating house, in the Shinnick block, was in charge from first to last of Mrs. John Bauer, who was ably assisted by Mrs. Otto Bauer.

On March 31, Mr. I. Wesley Ellenberger was appointed assistant secretary and chief accountant of the Relief Association. Later he became Red Cross agent for Zanesville.

At the meeting held April 2. Chairman Starr reported that an appeal had been made to the national headquarters of the Red Cross at Washington asking that a representative of the organization be sent to Zanesville to see at first hand the extent of the disaster.

At this meeting a committee consisting of A. E. Starr, W. B. Deacon, Judge H. C. Smith and E. R. Meyer was appointed to develop a systematic plan for the receipt and distribution of supplies.

Mr. Starr suggested that circular letters be prepared setting forth that Zanesville needed a large amount of aid, these to be sent out with business letters leaving Zanesville, and Messrs. Morris Ressler, Dr. H. T. Sutton, E. F. O'Neal and the Hon. Frank B. Fell were appointed as a committee to seek national aid through Governor Jas. M. Cox.

On April 3, Wm. E. Deacon reported supplies on hand for 10 days. Mrs. Albert Dugan was authorized to establish a day nursery. L. D. Abel brought the committee the good news that

the chamber of commerce of Pittsburg was about to send a large donation of cash and supplies.

RELIEF IN PUTNAM.

Putnam got into action Wednesday evening when Messrs. Walter Black, George W. Hivnor and Jno. D. Inlay called at the home of Judge H. C. Smith and urged that he become the head of relief operations on the Putnam side. As the whole of Putnam east of the C. & M. V. tracks was at that time invested by the water action was imperative and Judge Smith stepped into the breach, called in assistants and relief work began.

On the next evening a meeting of Putnam men was held in the office of the Zanesville Stoneware Co's. plant, when Judge Smith was formally placed at the head of all relief work and was made mayor of Putnam.

A judiciary committee composed of H. F. Achauer, A. A. George and George W. Hivnor immediately met and distributed typewritten notices declaring Putnam to be under martial law and guards were delegated to keep order. A Hospital Committee was formed, with George Fouts as chairman; a Finance Committee, with George Shaw as chairman; a Registration Committee, with Jno. D. Inlay as chairman. Charles W. Corbin became captain of police.

STRONG WORKING FORCE.

Other appointments were made as follows:

Superintendents of supplies, F. M. Ransbottom, Charles F. Spence; superintendent wholesale grocery, C. E. Wendell; superintendent retail grocery, John Rhinehart; superintendent storage, potatoes and flour, Charles P. Leslie; superintendent clothing department, Milton McKinney; superintendent bed clothes and bed supplies, Robert Guinsler; office clerks, W. S. Trace, C. A. Dawson; keeper of cash grocery, G. W. Hivnor; keeper of cash meat market, Carl Ratliff; superintendent teams, W. A. Emery; build-

ing inspectors, Joseph B. Showers, carpenter; R. C. Carlon, brick mason, W. E. Tingle, clerk; street commissioners, H. M. Highfield, James Showers; timekeeper, Karl Ostermeyer.

The first guard thrown out in Putnam was known as the Colonial Guard. Some of its members were C. A. Dawson, V. S. Hostetter, Manley Thompson, John S. Richardson, Randall Berkshire, Walter Black, Frank Israel, William S. Coulson, T. M. Lynn, W. E. Stockdale, Carl Ostermeyer and Paul Kern.

Hours before this organization got into action hundreds of the Putnam refugees had been taken care of by residents of the hills on the west and of Brighton, but on Thursday hunger seized a great multitude and Judge Smith and his co-laborers faced a food problem which taxed their resources.

Already two box cars containing potatoes and flour which stood on the tracks in Putnam had been broken open. The contents were sold to refugees who could afford to buy and given to others. The sales brought in \$1138.

BY MAN POWER.

And then the situation became known to the people of Roseville, Crooksville, New Lexington, Lancaster and intermediate sections. The first response came from Roseville when, under the lead of Mr. F. M. Ransbottom, 40 men of that town loaded a freight car with 1600 loaves of bread, a whole beef, 4 dressed hogs, 14 cases of eggs and other supplies, pushed it over a partly flooded track a distance of five miles, attached horses thereto and sending it two miles further secured a Pennsylvania locomotive and an empty car, then transferred their load to the car and so got it into Putnam. Mr. Ransbottom stayed in Putnam for many days doing energetic relief work. Later, provisions poured in from many sources.

One each of the first five days of relief, the Putnam men gave out food to 9000 victims of the flood. This number was gradually lessened as the Putnam refugees returned to their homes. In all,

500 families were supplied with beds and bedding. The relief station was discontinued April 20. The work of relief had been a monumental success.

Superintendent Paul Jones, of the Pennsylvania Lines, placed a passenger car at the disposal of Judge Smith to be used as an office and supply station, and he equipped the car with stoves, cots and other articles to insure comfort. An engine was



West Main, end of Y-bridge. About 20 buildings were swept away, moved from foundations, or demolished in this immediate neighborhood. First the Licking tore through it and then the Muskingum finished the work of destruction.

also placed at the command of the committee, and the road's telegraph operators at Fair Oaks and Putnam gave precedence to all relief messages sent to other towns by Putnam headquarters.

SEVENTH WARD RELIEF.

The astonishingly rapid rise of the Licking river on the 25th caused rescue and relief work to antedate organization in the

old 7th Ward. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the water was over 2 feet high on West Main street, near the State street bridge. This was sufficient to flood a very large section of the old 7th Ward and individual acts of rescue and relief became necessary during the afternoon and night.

Next morning citizens on the east side of Chap's run passed around word that a relief organization would be formed at the hose house that evening.

When this meeting was held, Wm. B. Deacon was made chairman and Fred H. Bolin, secretary. The remainder of the organization was as follows:

COMMITTEES, ETC.

Patrol Service—Commodore W. W. Buchanan.

Hospital—Wm. M. Dodd, J. P. Bolin, Charles Griffiths.

Pest House—Dr. C. P. Sellers, Howard Denny, George Metzger.

Commissary—H. E. Buker, J. A. Thomas, Fred C. Parker, W. H. Bolin, C. O. Vinsel, Joseph Phillips.

Distribution of Supplies—George Eberl, Robert Price, S. K. Mitchell, John Few, Orville Atwell, Charles Hook.

Relief Funds—E. F. O'Neal, R. H. Rutherford, T. F. Thompson.

Saloon Regulation — T. F. Thompson, J. P. Bolin, E. F. O'Neal.

Soliciting—Fred Buerhaus, Wm. Flowers, Wm. Mason, C. A. Arnold.

General Headquarters—Seventh Ward fire station.

Headquarters for Distribution of Supplies—Garfield school house.

Hospital—Columbia school building.

While relief work was going forward under this organization, many additions to the working forces were made. Colonel Fred Geiger was placed in full control of the supplies located in

the Garfield school building. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. N. Werner and Mrs. Stuart Speer served the refugees faithfully at the Munson school building. County Commissioner Elba Howell donated teams to haul supplies. Howard Denny went to Dillon Falls and secured farmers and teams to assist in the hauling. B. F. Caldwell placed his team at the committee's disposal.

With but eight groceries in the ward out of water the food question was pressing. The first recourse was to a house-to-house canvass, then auto-owners drove their machines into the country districts for provisions. Some supplies were purchased at South Zanesville. As luck would have it several carloads of food supplies lay at Dillon Falls, three miles away, destined for Dayton flood sufferers, but held at the Falls by the Licking's high stage. During the next two days 75 wagon-loads of these provisions and clothing were conveyed from Dillon and distributed. At the same time supplies were coming from Putnam. Later, the provisions poured in.

GREAT RELIEF RECORD.

Between March 27 and April 12 this organization gave out 3325 baskets of provisions, besides furnishing Councilman John E. Yates food for 125 persons in the west end of the ward for several days.

The committee furnished to the Munson building food (to be cooked) for 70 to 100 persons. It also furnished a good many lunches for men employed in cleaning the ward up, serving mid-day lunches to about 70 men for three or four days. It also furnished eatables to men who worked on the streets during the first day or two after the flood.

A great deal of food and provisions was donated, of which no account was kept.

THE FAT OF THE LAND.

This organization received a share of the provisions pushed into Putnam by that famous band of 40 Roseville men. Other

supplies came in from the farmers roundabout, who had heard of the city's plight. Some of these wagoned provisions as far as from Thornville, a distance of 26 miles. These gifts were as choice in quality as they were generous in quantity, including butter, eggs, fruits, and other delicious eatables.

The women of the 7th Ward worked with ceaseless energy while this relief work was going on, contributing greatly to its success.

The militia put in but 48 hours in this section. There was little or no looting and there were no arrests, so the soldiers soon were dispensed with.

OLD SEVENTH WARD, WEST END.

Upon the formation of the central section's relief organization Chairman Starr telephoned to Rev. R. W. Nairn and Mrs. Wm. N. Werner, urging that plans be made to take care of the refugees in their territory. In due time an organization was effected on that side, with Rev. Mr. Nairn as chairman, C. J. Weaver as secretary, and Wm. N. Werner as treasurer.

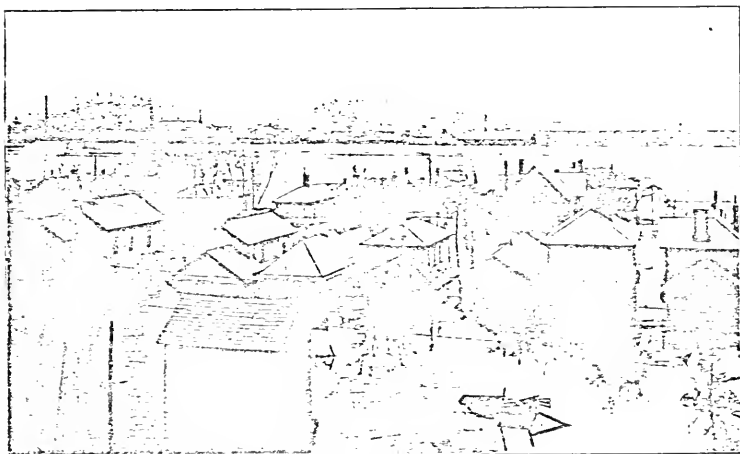
Meanwhile, on Wednesday afternoon, Mrs. Wm. N. Werner took charge of the relief arrangements at the Munson school and at 2 p. m. the refugees ate their first meal there, the food having been prepared and furnished by the generous-hearted women of the neighborhood. When this Munson school section was organized a relief committee of 30 was selected. Mr. J. M. Moore was appointed on finance, with power to name committeemen to secure funds.

Mr. Frank Bell was placed at the head of a committee of personal workers. Mrs. Wm. N. Werner was appointed chairman of a committee to distribute clothing and food. Mr. Edward Gigax and Mrs. Wm. C. Handsby were directed to purchase supplies.

On Saturday Chairman Moore reported that \$305 had been turned in and that a great amount of clothing was now on hand.

At this meeting steps were taken to co-operate with the distributing committee at the Garfield building.

During some of the flood days 275 refugees were fed in this west section of the Old 7th ward. Clothing was distributed there for a week and then it was distributed from the Garfield school building.



Linden Avenue opposite Brown Mig. Co's plant. The scene of many thrilling rescues and heavy damage. Current was dangerously swift. Water covered Bluff Street on hillside. Submergence at this point over 12 feet.

TERRACE RELIEF.

Early Wednesday morning, March 26, Hon. H. C. VanVoorhis suggested to a group of Terrace men that a meeting be held to begin the work of relief. This meeting occurred in the Jewish temple at 10 o'clock a. m., Mr. VanVoorhis being elected chairman and Mr. Mannie Levi, secretary.

Here an executive committee was appointed, constituted as follows: A. Loeb, C. T. Marshall, J. R. Alexander, W. W.

Harper and Louis Krob. Chairman Loeb delegated Mr. Marshall to secure supplies from the outside and Mr. Krob to secure them from the city, Mr. Alexander to provide additional housing and Mr. Harper to act as treasurer.

The work of rescue was continued and that of relief began at once. The women of the Terrace took up their share of the burden at a meeting held at 1 p. m., Wednesday, and kept up their labors without halt or rest as long as it was needed.

FIRST AID TO THE HUNGRY.

Soon it was seen that protection must go hand in hand with relief. To insure this, L. K. Brown threw open his Terrace home and it became official headquarters. Here, on Wednesday, H. A. Sharpe was sworn in as mayor and E. R. Meyer as chief of police, who appointed 200 of their neighbors as deputy sheriffs, this force patrolling every street on the highlands Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights. The homeless were fed Wednesday and Thursday on home provisions issued in sparing portions because of their scarcity and secured by a house-to-house canvass made by Mannie Levi, I. H. Birnbaum, S. M. Sander and others.

Foreseeing that outside help must be invoked the relief committee sent couriers out into the country as far as Frazeysburg, to report the situation. On Thursday evening three big wagons full of eatables came in from that village and other installments followed from other quarters in sufficient quantities to meet the daily needs.

The supplies came none too soon. All the old Eighth ward and all of upper Linden avenue were under water. They sent a multitude of refugees to the Terrace, whose groceries soon disposed of all their stocks.

Operations went forward under the following arrangement:

James R. Alexander took command of the commissary department stationed at the James H. Lee house, Findley avenue.

J. Allen Hunter took command of the quartermaster department at the Dr. Dennis house on Findley avenue, with power to distribute quartermaster stores.

A. J. Senhauser took command of the service department, with power to employ men to clean up streets and to enforce service by idle men. E. M. Ayers took charge of the sanitation department.

During the first flood days a fund of \$659.65 was raised on the Terrace for relief. An average of 125 persons a day for two weeks ate the food supplied. On some days the number mounted to 275.

The supply store was opened in the James H. Lee house on the Terrace. James R. Alexander called to his assistance there Messrs. Florian F. Frazier, S. E. McCann, George Lillienthal, J. F. Winchell, A. Jacobs and others, who worked manfully for days. Thomas S. Trainor, Perry Smith, Thomas V. Luby, Fred G. Dodd, Frank T. Boyd, Harry Starr, I. H. Birnbaum, Samuel Lind, Moses Frank and many others served as patrolmen. Lincoln school building, the Forrest and Euclid Ave. churches and the Jewish temple were thrown open to the homeless.

The ladies of this congregation fed between 250 and 300 refugees three times each day.

As soon as the water had fallen a little Louis Krob manned a fleet of five boats and in these many supplies were transported from the East Side supply stations, none too safe a method, even as late as the 29th. It was a well-managed enterprise.

Mr. Krob was ably assisted by H. E. Bailey.

THE BABY REFUGE.

Among the refugees were many babies, cared for by the women of the Terrace. The refuge was established at one of the new houses built by Rufus C. Burton. Here twice a day the infants were bathed and cared for.

There was little sickness. One elderly male refugee who became ill was conveyed to Good Samaritan hospital in Dr. E. C. Logsdon's buggy, which had been abandoned on McIntire avenue. The vehicle was propelled by man-power.

CONSOLIDATED RELIEF.

On April 5 an executive committee was created for the whole city, consisting of A. E. Starr, O. N. Townsend, Judge A. A. Frazier, E. F. O'Neal and Judge H. C. Smith, and this committee decided to establish a central storehouse in the Armory, and a number of ward sub-houses.

On April 6 Judge A. A. Frazier was elected chairman of the executive committee and Dr. H. T. Sutton was delegated to take Mr. O. N. Townsend's place on the committee, when that gentleman was out of the city.

On the seventh, Judge Smith reported that a depot for household supplies had been established at the Putnam pottery and a grocery near the corner of Harrison street and Putnam avenue. Mr. O'Neal reported that the Garfield building was headquarters for all supplies in the old 7th ward.

It was decided to share some of the supplies on hand with the flood sufferers along the river between Zanesville and McConnelsville. This afterwards was done on a liberal scale.

FEWER EATING HOUSES.

A resolution expressing gratitude to railroads for the free transportation of supplies was passed.

April 11 the cash subscriptions were stated to have been \$30,184.33. It was announced that the Terrace and Seventh Ward eating houses had been closed, that the Putnam "dining hall" would be closed April 12 and the central on the 15th. Word came from Red Cross officials that Red Cross and Ohio Flood Com-

mission funds would be used for temporary relief only and not to repair houses.

April 16 it was decided to cease free coal and free food distribution.

THE NEW SYSTEM.

Relief by distriets was established at this time as follows:

Central 1—Father John P. Roach.

2—Revs. James H. Kinney and C. Lloyd Strecker.



Maple Avenue at Commissioner Street. Not only was there 10 feet of water at this point but there was a swift current, as the water shows. Two blocks southward there was a submergence of 20 feet.

3—Revs. T. B. White and J. B. Fisher.

4—Rev. Otto H. Burhem.

5—Father Baer.

Terrace 1—Rev. H. S. Bailey and Miss Brooks.

2—Rev. Theodore Crowl, C. E. Swingle, Miss Zinsmeister.

- 3—Rev. Hugh Wayt, Mr. Frank McCaddon.
- 4—Ralph Logsdon.
- 5—Misses Dare and Jackson.
- 6—Mrs. Booth, Mr. McIntosh.
- 7—Miss Gerwick, Mr. Kunkle.

THE LATER STAGES.

By April 30 relief work had reached its third stage, that of giving to flood victims beds and bedding on the basis of the family unit, the school teachers of the city having nobly canvassed flooded districts in order to make that system workable. The question of table supplies was now substantially closed, the men of the flooded sections being for the most part at work and able to provide.

As this volume goes to press the problem is to secure funds for repairs on those flooded houses whose owners are financially unable to make them suitable for habitation.

MARTIAL LAW AND THE MILITIA.

It was obvious early on the morning of the 26th to Mayor John H. Schofield and Sheriff John J. Frick that extraordinary responsibilities were about to rest upon their shoulders and they telephoned for help to Judge A. A. Frazier. From his Terrace home the judge declared the city under martial law and turned over its government to Mayor Schofield and Sheriff Frick.

It is in order to say here that these two officials discharged their difficult duties with judgment, discretion and zeal. They were constantly on the duty line with faithful service. Deputy Sheriff Roll was a vigilant assistant and so were Directors Evans and Orr, whose service is referred to elsewhere.

COMPANY A'S STRONG RECORD.

The authorities were ably assisted by Company A, Ohio National Guard. These local boys, under Captain Charles G. Wiltshire, performed extraordinary service in patrolling the main section of the city, winning golden opinions from all sorts of people during those stirring flood days. From midnight, March 26, until noon of the 29th they neither slept nor rested. They were on duty 26 days and saw all kinds of service in all kinds of weather, suffering many hardships and privations.

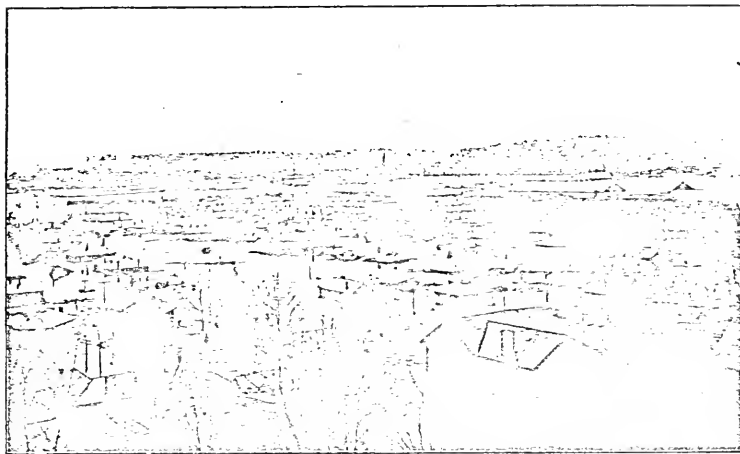
Medals for faithful duty during the flood have been awarded to Capt. C. G. Wiltshire, Lieut. John Madden and Lieut. Cecil Daniels of Co. A, by the Seventh regiment headquarters.

OUT-OF-TOWN GUARDSMEN.

Company A's first relief came with the arrival on the 28th of Company E from Caldwell. Two days later Col. Charles C. Weybrecht reached the Terrace with two companies of the 8th

regiment and a hospital corps. From Putnam, on the 28th, Judge Smith telephoned to General John C. Speaks of Columbus a request for troops, who caused two companies of the 8th to repair to that quarter.

When Col. Weybrecht and his troops reached the Terrace the law and order question was solved of course for that section, and as communication then rapidly was being restored and other

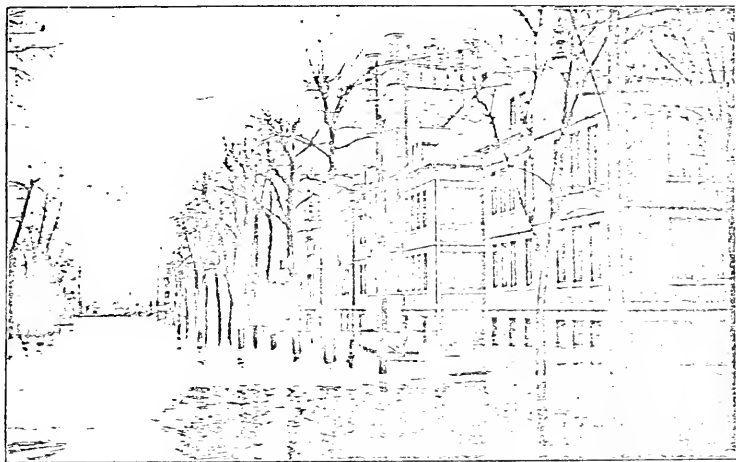


View from Mt. Auburn. Flood at crest. Old Eighth Ward in foreground. While the 1913 flood was 15 feet higher than ever before at Lock No. 10, in the Old Eighth Ward it was $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet higher. There were 20 feet of water where the picture centers.

companies arriving it soon became practicable to police all parts of the city.

Prof. Robert Miller's vacant Terrace house became hospital headquarters over there and the guards in that quarter were established in the H. A. Sharpe Adair ave. house. Col. Weybrecht and his staff established headquarters in the L. K. Brown residence.

During their stay in Zanesville the officers and men of outside companies won for themselves the same unstinted praise that was showered upon those of the local company. Zanesville ever will be grateful for the services all of these rendered. Experience teaches her that there is often an important and essential place for the National Guard and that Ohio's guardsmen admirably fit the place.



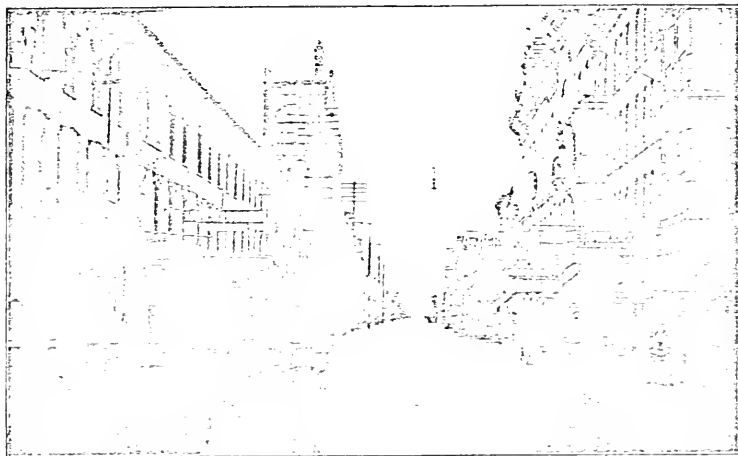
North Street, west of Sixth. Four feet of water in Fifth Street entrance of high school (on right); six inches around pulpit of Grace M. E. Church (on left). Note that even as far east as North Sixth there was quite a current.

THE BOY SCOUTS.

So useful were the Boy Scouts of Zanesville during the flood that Colonel Weybrecht has recommended them to Governor Cox for special recognition, declaring that the Scouts responded willingly to every call. One of the boys, Forrest Lemert, was suffering with a broken arm, but he stuck to his post. The scouts per-

formed valuable service in the different parts of the city. Col. Dick Osmond, scout master of Troop 2, reports that every boy of the troop was on duty for 21 days during the flood, and he adds:

"The smallest boy in Troop No. 2, his name is Russell Linn, * * * aged 13 years, weight 70 pounds, height 4 feet, 6 inches, did wonderful work. This little fellow is a river rat and can swim a mile. He saved 20 people that were marooned on the high bridge of the city. In addition to that, this boy rescued five persons from an up-stairs residence; and all over the city the boys were doing similar duties."



Water seen on North Fifth reached Main early Thursday morning, the 27th. Sewer there swallowed all that came for hours. Then flood gained on it and by evening covered Main, 6 inches deep. That was the utmost it could do.

ONLY TWO LIVES LOST, SO WONDERFUL WAS THE RESCUE WORK.

On Friday, the 28th, the river had fallen sufficiently to permit boatmen to reach, on either side, the unsubmerged portions of the Fifth and Monroe street bridges, when separated members of families began to rejoin each other. By Sunday morning, the water having receded to the '98 stage, some were doing this by way of the Y-Bridge, which had emerged from the flood with some of its parapets and lamp pedestals battered down and a portion of its flooring washed away, but otherwise uninjured. As the people of the two sides came together again they told of the manifold rescues they had seen. Many of these accounts were bulletined by the newspapers. Some of those early rescue stories and others of a similar character coming to light later are given here as a fitting feature of the restoration of communication.

It was at first difficult to believe that with a flood stage 15 feet greater than ever before and currents of unexampled swiftness, Zanesville had escaped with the loss of but two lives. The loss at Columbus, Dayton and Hamilton during the same flood period had been far greater. This was proof that police and volunteer rescuers here had done a wonderful work.

Mrs. Susanna Sloan of Linden avenue and Stephen Collins of Willow street were the two persons found to have been drowned. It has been shown that Mrs. Sloan refused to leave her home when boatmen called to rescue her and that Collins had ample time in which to save himself.

It would be impossible to describe in detail here all the rescues made. A great many that occurred and are not so described deserved extended mention. This is omitted with sincere regret.

The cases chosen for narration in detail are those presenting a combination of remarkable features. These are as follows:

LOWERED 80 FEET TO SAFETY.

James H. Lee, Frank Armstrong and Joseph Ball, members of the firm of Armstrong & Co., owners of what is known as the Drone mill, located at the foot of Linden avenue, went, on the evening of the 25th, with nine men, into the warehouse to save some wheat and flour. The Licking river came up so fast that after a while they were forced to break into the elevator, whose topmost floor stood nearly 100 feet from the street. Safety was assured there if the elevator should stand firm, but would it? Suppose the mill across the street or the warehouse alongside should go out, and, pulling on the cables attaching them to the elevator take it out, also? Or, suppose the Muskingum should come over the levee and cut the foundation from under that tall place of refuge?

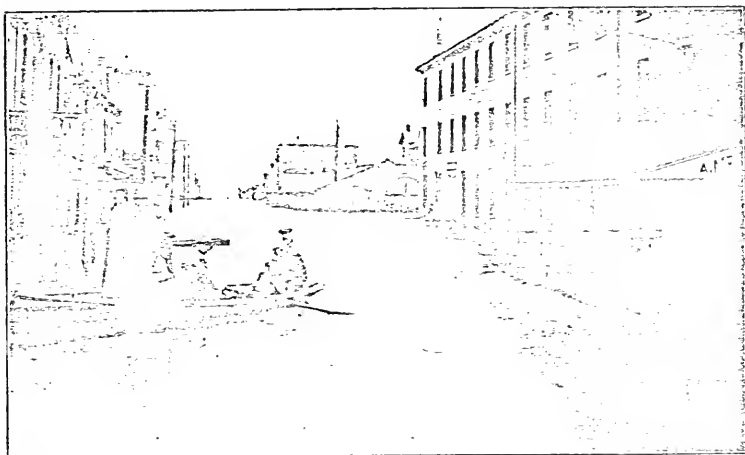
The imperiled men could and did avoid the first danger by severing the two cables, but when, after a night of feverish suspense, daylight showed the Muskingum to be pouring over the Linden avenue levee the other danger seemed imminent, and to get down from that lofty perch and into some of those rescuing boats which they could see saving scores of people hourly from the rear of Linden avenue houses and from Lee street homes, was the one overmastering desire of the millers.

HEROIC OARSMEN ARRIVE.

As the day advanced, the current down Linden became too swift for a boat to live in. On the west and south sides the way was blocked by a great jam of floatage. Only the north side was accessible and there also the current was exceedingly dangerous. However, at about 1:30 Wednesday afternoon an oarsman (name unknown) did manage to swing his boat alongside the elevator and then three of the millers, one at a time, went down a cable which had been fastened above and were rowed to safety.

An hour later three more did the same, the brave boatman this time being Edward Brown. The last installment numbered five, and when these had been taken to terra firma by Paul Henry one of the most spectacular and heroic rescues of the many effected during the flood was completed.

So swift was the current down Peters alley, back of the elevator, and so full was it of floating buildings, that neither



Market Street, west of Sixth. Water at crest. Was guest of Palace Hotel (on right) to depth of over a foot. Registered in yellow. Rogge Hotel in background, on left. Here 12 feet of water did prodigious damage. Rescuers and boat render scene typical. Market house beyond hotel.

rowers nor passengers could feel certain of their lives until the boats reached land.

Messrs. Lee and Ball never gave up hope during those terrible hours, but it was difficult to convey their optimism to all of the men. At a notably dark moment one of these wrote a farewell message to his family, the tears streaming down his cheeks the while.

SAW A FAMILY SAVED.

While awaiting the boats on Wednesday these men saw enacted a drama full of the most tragic possibilities. It took place at the upper window of a house located between the B. & O. tracks and the mouth of the Licking. Here a man and his wife and child, facing death by drowning in their room, were seeking to get out upon a piece of floatage and take chances of rescue down stream. For a long time they had vainly waited for the desired object when all at once a pile of lumber went right up to their window. This they quickly boarded and lo! in a moment it swung round the corner of the house and carried its human freight out upon the surging bosom of the Licking, where rescue was effected a few minutes later, as will be seen.

When Mr. Lee saw this dispensation of Providence he expressed the belief that the elevator's occupants also would be saved, and the event did somewhat reassure his companions.

Wednesday was a never-to-be forgotten day to those men in the elevator. They saw countless houses, stables, cars, verandas, pianos go down stream, many of them striking the mill and the B. & O. and Y bridges. They saw the railroad bridge go down, span by span, and the Y disappear, and knew by the behavior of the wreckage that the concrete structure was still intact under the swelling torrent. Indeed, page after page could be devoted to the extraordinary sights seen from those elevator windows, but we shall close the chapter with the story of a big bay horse and his notable struggle for life, as related by Mr. Lee.

BAY'S FIGHT FOR LIFE.

The bay first was seen swimming with the current down Linden avenue. On reaching the B. & O. span at Linden he reared himself on it for a moment and shook the water from his head. Then he blew it from his nostrils with a great blast of defiance. Passing to the lower side he became entangled in a net-work

of wires. Freeing himself from these he was borne out into the river. Under one of the Y-bridge arches he went, reappearing on the lower side, still swimming bravely. Mr. Lee could not see the end of this thrilling battle for life, but was later told that the bay's head struck the C. & M. V. bridge, where he sank to rise no more. The horse belonged to Dr. Simeon Kelly, of Linden avenue.

Following is the list of the men who were saved from the Armstrong elevator:

James H. Lee, Joseph Ball, Peter Zinsmeister, Harley Gallogly, Ernest Graham, Hollis Munn, Earl Riley, Henry Bixler, True Welsh, F. M. Winn, Lee Goeltz.

Mr. Armstrong's name is not in this list because he left the party Tuesday evening to send boatmen to the rescue. At Peters alley he stepped into water neck-deep. Then he went toward land by walking the Linden avenue levee.

JOHNSON AND PATTERSON, HEROES.

When that family of three were swept into the Licking on the board pile they were rushing toward what seemed to mean certain destruction, for the Y-bridge was but a few hundred feet distant and they were due to be drawn through one of its arches and would have found it impossible to stick to their "float."

They were snatched from the jaws of death by J. B. Johnson, of the Woodlawn Cemetery working force, most of whose life has been spent on the river, and Vernon Patterson, formerly of the Buckeye Lake boating service. As Johnson describes the rescue it took place while he and Patterson were rowing across the Licking from the old Seventh ward in the effort to rescue several men who had been calling for help from the top of the Linser building at the foot of Linden avenue.

As the boatmen neared that quarter, the trio on the lumber were seen in the stream ahead, the man calling "Good-by," and

the woman on her knees in prayer. The rescuers overtook the lumber craft when it was about 25 feet from the Y-bridge and got the woman and her babe into their boat. The man jumped in. The oarsmen pulled for dear life. It was a desperate struggle against a tremendous current. For a brief time the fate of those heroic boatmen and their limp charges hung in the balance.

Strength, skill and courage won. The boat was pulled into an eddy to safety, with the dodging of many threatening pieces of floatage. Later, at the risk of their lives, Johnson and Patterson returned to the Linser building and with ropes rescued three men from its roof.

CULBERTSON FAMILY RESCUED.

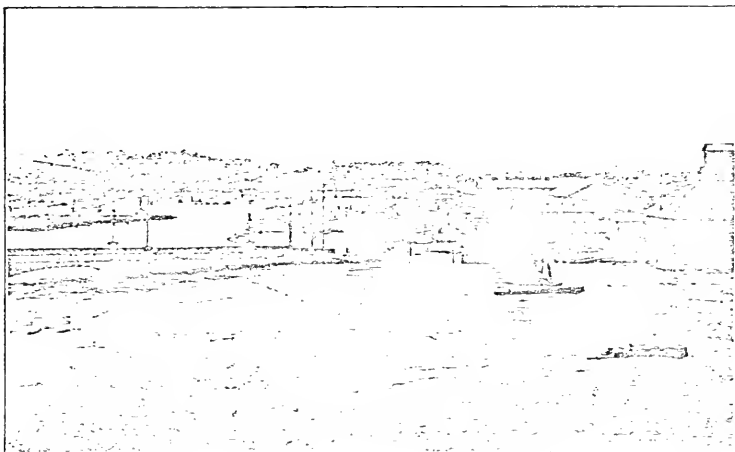
When the flood drove the Wm. M. Bateman family from their Moxahala ave. home they took refuge in the H. F. Achauer home, on Putnam ave. Next door lived Wm. S. Bell. On hearing that Dr. L. R. Culbertson, wife and child still were in their home at Moxahala ave. and Adams st. those three gentlemen urged the busy boatmen to get the trio to safety. It was three o'clock Wednesday afternoon before their appeals took root and then it was Wm. Coulson, contracting painter, and George H. Armstrong who so nobly responded.

There was a very dangerous current down Moxahala ave. and the problem was safely to cross it to the Culbertson home, get the family out of the second story window and row back across the avenue. Coulson and Armstrong crept up the west side of Moxahala and then shot their boat across to the Culbertson residence. Working their way to the rear they succeeded in getting the family into the boat. The heavily freighted craft was carried down to Jefferson street before the current could be recrossed, when it was worked up stream to the Achauer home, where the rescued trio took refuge. Later, rising water compelled hosts and guests alike to leave in boats, in the midst of pressing

dangers, for still higher ground. This undoubtedly was one of the most daring and best managed rescues made during the flood. It thrilled all who watched it.

EDWARD GRIGSBY, JR., SAVES FOUR.

Two boatmen tried to cross the exceedingly swift Linden avenue current while carrying toward the land Mr. Thomas



Picture shows only B. & O. bridge span that stood fast. Two others lie on their sides, practically uninjured, 50 feet below piers. Current carried another to a resting place under Y-bridge. B. & O. bridge piers much damaged. Were rebuilt of concrete. See Elevator top on right, whence eleven millers were rescued.

Fogarty and Mrs. James, her son and daughter. The boat was capsized. It pinned Mr. Fogarty's arm fast to a tree and held him there. Mrs. James held desperately to Fogarty's coat, the son climbed on his back, the daughter clutched a limb of the tree.

Here they continued in imminent peril, the water rushing around and under them, while cries for help went up. These were

heard by Edward Grigsby, Jr., then doing rescue work in Peters alley. Although but a youth and having little boating experience, he resolutely rowed to the scene. So swift was the current that three times it carried him past the party of six. On the fourth trial he succeeded in reaching the tree and getting the quartet into his boat. The other boat shot down stream. He had taken his life in his hand and had saved it with that of the others.

The boatmen themselves, having clung to a limb of the tree, hung there until a second rescuer came and took them to safety.

MINISTER TO THE RESCUE.

When Rev. John C. Ford, pastor of the Fair Oaks Baptist church, and John G. Allen, of the Ohio Electric line, learned that Samuel H. Miller, father of Wm. M. Miller, of Dresden, a man 82 years old and paralyzed on one side for 21 years, was marooned in his home at 116 Johnson St. with his daughter, Mrs. F. M. Russell, and his housekeeper, Miss Mary Barclay, they went, at 5 o'clock in the evening, in a boat, to their rescue.

In taking the helpless Mr. Miller from the porch roof to the boat a seat broke and the boat was pushed away from the porch and all three men fell into 10 feet of water. Mr. Allen succeeded in getting his charge on the porch railing, while Rev. Mr. Ford swam for the boat. The current was high and the skiff almost got away, but the minister clutched a small tree, held to the boat, grasped a window frame and worked the craft to the porch again, when Mr. Miller was with great difficulty taken in and conveyed to high land. An unknown boatman assisted in this rescue. Arriving in the nick of time, he helped to recover the runaway boat.

Mrs. Russell and Miss Barclay were rescued later in the evening.

WALKING THE CABLES.

City officials and relief-givers were somewhat dismayed on the morning of the 28th on learning that about 75 persons were in

upper rooms on lower Main, many of them without food. When Fred Heintz and a man named DeVelvis learned this they volunteered to convey food to the hungry ones by walking the cables stretched along the north side of Main and throwing eatables into the windows. This they did, making many trips. It was necessary on Friday morning to mount to the cables via the wood pole planted on the court house esplanade and to walk the wires all the way to First street. As the water receded they mounted further west.

It was an inspiring thing to see those brave men walk a lower cable while holding fast to a higher one, their pockets stuffed with edibles and their faces tense with signs of the effort required to keep footing on those slender paths.

Heintz carried in all 46 loaves of bread, 18 pounds of meat and coffee and milk to 49 persons. At one point he found a babe greatly needing milk. Here he threw the weighted end of a wire across the sidewalk into the window. Rigging a bucket to the wire he raised his end of the strand and down the incline went the bucket, partly filled with milk.

AFTER MANY HOURS.

When Harry Sheppard and Don C. Savage, of the government "fleet," learned on Friday evening of the flood that Adam Yaest, target-man for the Pennsylvania Lines at Main and Second streets, was still water-bound on a car near that crossing they determined to get him off. Adam had stuck to his tower until wreckage knocked it down when he had jumped to the top of a passenger coach standing on the track, attached to an engine. This was at three o'clock Wednesday morning. A tremendous current down Second street made it impossible for boatmen to rescue Adam on Thursday or early Friday.

Sheppard and Savage knew that Yaest had been without food during almost two days and had put in two nights of terror and peril. That seemed to be Adam's share, so those two courageous

young men, with darkness fast approaching, took to their boat, pulled up stream against the mighty current, worked their way into Second street, skilfully rounding and using a telephone pole, and at length rowed as far as the engine, in the cab of which Adam had taken final refuge.

Mr. Clyde Reasoner was one of those who witnessed this feat from Putnam Hill. He describes it as being the best piece of boating work he ever saw. Certainly it puts Sheppard and Savage in the local hall of fame.

LONG LIST OF LIFE-SAVERS.

Besides the rescues described in the foregoing there were hundreds of the most startling character of which detailed accounts cannot be given in these pages. The following list is presented on the basis of local newspaper mention made soon after the flood, additional investigation having been found out of the question. This newspaper roll of honor is one that Zanesville may well be proud of:

James Barrell and John Kronenbitter did great rescue work in the old Seventh and Eighth wards.

James Byers was put on the newspaper roll of honor.

Henry Butler, of State and Keene, took many to safety in his boat.

Don Christy, a youth of 16, held a woman above water until help came.

Clayton Clifton, aged 13, of Moxahala avenue, mounted a horse and made the animal swim two-and-a-half squares to land. Having made the horse safe Clifton swam back to the house and remained with his mother until they escaped danger in a boat.

Cliff Corbin, on the newspaper honor roll.

C. Dover and Arthur Jasper rescued 27 on West Main Wednesday night.

"Buck" Devine jumped in after Capt. Chas. Wiltshire of Co. A. when he fell into the water on North Fifth street, and brought him to land.

Police officer Frank Huey, Wm. C. Canning, manager of the Schultz Opera House, Theodore Cassidy, the newspaper man, Thomas Greiner and Raymond Beach manned two boats Thursday afternoon and crossed from the central section to the Terrace,



Main at Second Street. Scene needs but a soldier or two to make it thoroughly typical. Passenger car is one Adam Yeast landed on when his tower fell into the flood.

the first to make the perilous trip after Wednesday. They took nine persons from the top of the B. & O. round-house. Crossing the raging Licking, their boats were wrenched to Putnam and there they rescued a number of residents, among them, at great risk to all concerned, the William Wiles family of five.

Michael Hess saved a Mrs. Geis and her son and daughter from their roof on Wall street, near Licking and accomplished many other thrilling rescues.

James Hook, of Hook Bros. & Aston, was everywhere with his boat in the old Seventh ward and rescued many.

Young Reece Highfield took nine persons out of their homes in the same section.

Frank Herron and Leroy Talley were equally efficient rescuers in that territory.

Attorney Stanley Crew of the Terrace and Ferd Koska on one trip took 13 refugees to places of safety. This was but a small portion of their good work.

H. Hardesty and William Miles rescued over 100 families along upper Linden.

Paul Henry helped to rescue the Armstrong millers and was in other rescue work.

H. D. Lukens rescued over a dozen persons in Putnam. He was especially skilful in taking the "tots" to safety.

Russell Lynn saved several lives in the neighborhood of the W. & L. E. station.

John McNabb, gardener for Col. T. F. Spangler, rescued fully 25 persons during the worst of the flood, taking great risks in the swift currents of Putnam. He also took quantities of coal in his boat to a number of families.

R. L. Miller, Putnam grocer, distinguished himself by saving 150 tube mill folks in lower Putnam.

Charles McConaha and Burt Wyne accomplished heroic work in the Seventh ward.

Wm. Maxwell was an indefatigable rescuer in the Eighth.

The Peach Bros., Putnam, get credit for the rescue of 16 persons.

S. R. Starner, of West Main street, rescued a number of women and children at the risk of his own life.

Police Officer George W. Price worked day and night on the west side to save lives.

Councilman Thomas Scott and Officer Nick Roach took many to safety while the river raged across lower Main.

Ensign Slayton took his life in his hands to warn lowland folk to flee from the flood.

Carl Schrieber of the civil service commission, used his boat incessantly in effecting rescue work in the Eighth ward.

Frank Sommers rescued dozens of Linden avenue refugees.

Ray Steele, Seventh ward meat dealer, did heroic work on the west side and on lower Main.

C. L. Schultz and Earl Vernon received honorable mention in the newspaper rescue stories, as did Clyde Roach and Everett Rhinehart.

Russell Wilson, of Putnam, aged 18, and crippled, took nearly 100 to safety on flood Wednesday.

Emmett Wells, driver for B. E. Miller, took several wagon loads of imperiled men and women out of their homes on lower Main.

Capt. Henry Urban, 72, a Civil War veteran, rescued over a dozen persons on Linden Ave.

Councilman John E. Yates was exceedingly active in rescue work and accomplished great results.

In this connection it is in order to say that Zanesville should prepare for the next flood by having ready for use a number of steel boats with water-tight compartments.

TWO PANIC-BREEDING FIRES.

Apprehensions never come singly in hours of catastrophe. Wednesday's rising tide had filled all minds with intense solicitude as to the fate of flood-affected friends and relatives, and with the night came a new dread when the blackness of the unlighted town was illuminated by flames issuing from the Adams Bros. plant, located at the Putnam end of the Third street bridge.

Was fire about to reinforce water in an effort to destroy Zanesville? This was the question men and women asked one another with blanched faces when those flames mounted skyward Wednesday night. Putnam chiefly was concerned in the answer. The wind was blowing from the north. Water surrounded all the houses there, but the flames might spread from roof to roof, even as far as the Tube mill, and burn all Putnam to the water's edge, for no firemen could reach the houses.

The fire started when water slacked the line in Adams Bros.' plant. The establishment was consumed and so was the Whittaker residence on the east. How far destruction might have gone no one can tell, but it was stopped by William Lorrimer, the contractor, Benjamin Ziesloft, civil engineer, a Mr. Magnus, John Howard and his son, and Andrew Quinn, who were refugees in cars standing on the Pennsylvania tracks and who formed a bucket brigade and by a tremendous exercise of speed and vigor prevented the flames from reaching the adjoining structure and passing thence to the Shaw-Welty shirt factory and surrounding residences.

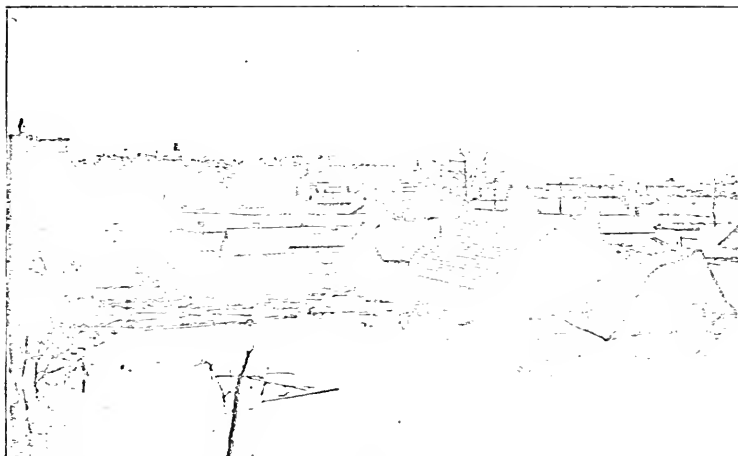
LOWER-MAIN REFUGEES THREATENED.

At 5 o'clock Thursday evening fire started in the old Burt mule barn, on the canal bank at Second street, when Wednesday night's panic was repeated in thousands of minds, for it was re-

membered that the flood, then about at its crest, was raging down Second, Third and Main streets, making it impossible for fire-fighters to reach the flames.

The 75 or more persons who had clung to their homes on lower Main watched those flames with deep concern and only recovered from their terror on finding that the wind was blowing toward the wide river, away from the business district. The fire consumed the Burt building and died out.

Mr. Rufus C. Burton, president of the chamber of commerce, publicly stated after the flood that quantities of dynamite were made ready for use during the mule-barn fire and that it was the intention to blow up buildings in the business district and thereby prevent a general east side conflagration had so drastic a course been found necessary.



From Fifth Street bridge, looking west. Houses on right faced on Fourth Street. Some of them stood in 20 feet of water. Current here was dangerously swift. Flood-bound residents rescued with great difficulty.

MULTIFARIOUS FREAKS OF THE FLOOD.

Nature as a flood-maker is quite as ironical as she is remorseless and cruel. Perhaps this is her way of furnishing food for smiles when high water makes other food scarce.

At any rate, the smiles came, in spite of gloomiest environments, when stricken Zanesville, drawing a long breath as the water fell, began to see the pranks played by the flood. It would take a book to tell all those freak stories. Here are just a few of the multitudinous whole:

The Interstate baseball park's ticket office, bearing the sign, "Grand Stand, 50 cents: Bleachers, 25 cents," was floated and deposited in front of Dr. E. C. Logsdon's residence, Linden avenue, five and a half blocks away. Dr. Logsdon is one of Zanesville's most enthusiastic "fans."

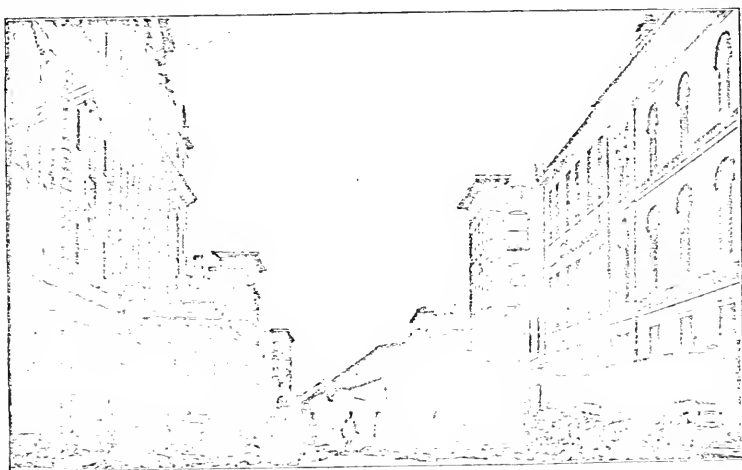
C. W. Morrison's big stable and warehouse, with tons of hay in the mow, floated up Third street almost from North street and became jammed between the Sturtevant Third street show windows and the Weller opera house. It saved most of the Sturtevant show windows from the floatage.

A slate-roofed building located on West Main, near Beaumont, waltzed down West Main to the culvert over Chap's run and stood on its head. The flood demon put this same joke on substantially every structure made top-heavy by a slate roof that it moved to a location considered, apparently, more desirable.

A passing rocking-chair linked its arm over a lineman's climbing spike on a telephone pole standing alongside the Roach Grocery site, N. Fourth street, and hung there, 15 feet from the ground.

Near this spot a washing machine brought up at the roof of a two-story house and rescued itself by straddling the comb and holding on.

In the C. & M. V. yards a caboose loaded itself on one end of a coal car while a box car took possession of the other end. A crane could have done no better.



C. W. Morrison's stable floated out Third from near North. Halted awhile at Rogge Hotel until rise after noon of 27th carried it against awning of Sturtevant Department Store. It probably saved all that store's Third Street windows. Note water line on Weller Opera House. A raging river ran past this point.

In the Fifth street bridge district a box car filled with cross-ties, violating all sense of proportion and taking a fling at the laws against cruelty to animals, deposited itself on a dray.

W. E. Tingle found a washing-machine in the second story of his flood-battered home on Muskingum avenue, the first one that ever was in his house. One washing-machine was like a drop

in the bucket in that house, which had stood in 18 feet of the muddiest of water for three days.

Mrs. Adams carried an uncorked bottle of grape juice to the second floor of her McIntire ave. home and set it on a table. On returning to the house after the flood she found the bottle on a lower step of the stairway, "right side up, with care," contents intact. An Eighth ward housewife took a sitting of eggs to a corresponding place of safety and found the same on her stairway when the water receded. Not an egg was broken.

A case of Dr. E. C. Logsdon's instruments was swept out of his Linden ave. office across lots to Jackson street and thence three blocks westward. It was deposited in the front yard of one of his patients, wholly uninjured.

At the south end of the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge the rails left the ties, as the structure went down, and hung suspended from the abutment, presenting a curved track as perfectly formed as if prepared in a shop. One of the most remarkable freaks of the flood.

When Mrs. G. E. Gebest returned to her South Fourth street home she found at her kitchen door a sign reading, "Fresh Fish and Oysters For Sale."

At the Raymond Smith home on South Sixth street, where a valuable piano was ruined by the water, another piano was found in the yard. A rather lame attempt to compensate.

A live salmon was found in the basement of the First National Bank when the water receded therein.

When Mr. George McIlwee entered his Main street millinery store after the flood he found an ear of corn, a pretzel and a shoe salesman's foot-rest on the floor. They had floated in through the broken show window. A characteristic piece of flood irony.

When Mr. W. M. Adams left his Amelia street home Wednesday an extension table was floating around in five feet of water, right side up. After the water left he found it on the floor, legs pointing to the ceiling. What turned that table over?

SOME OLD LANDMARKS.

The relations of many of Zanesville's old landmarks to the flood contribute a striking chapter to its history. Some stood firm against the mighty tide. Some were wholly and others partly under water for the first time in their history. Some passed down stream never to be heard of more or to land on hillsides and fasten themselves there. Some were battered down bit by bit. Some collapsed after days of water-soaking.

Third street bridge, over 65 years old, broke into three pieces. One or two of these brought up on the Robert Finley farm 12½ miles down stream.

Gary furniture factory, located on Tow Path. Broke into several pieces. One of these also landed on the Finley farm.

Old part of Muskingum Woolen Mill. Knocked several spans of the Sixth street bridge into the river on its career down stream.

Wesley Search homestead, West Main and Pine. One of the oldest houses on that side. Swept down stream.

Coffin factory, foot of Main. Many of its windows were broken. Building somewhat twisted. Has been repaired.

The old Beaumont homestead, near Hook Bros. mill, punctured and battered.

Pastime park, now Hissey Place: rise of another foot would have covered its surface where ball diamond used to be.

The old Putnam Seminary, now the Home for Aged Women. Several feet of water in basement.

The old Putnam Cemetery, Moxahala Ave., stood in 6 feet of water.

Old William Miner stables, N. 4th St., of 'bus-line' fame, totally collapsed. Will be rebuilt by owners, The Zanesville Transfer Co.

Old M. P. Church, Beaumont St., walls battered down.

And here are some that defied the flood and stood firm: The Dr. Horace Nye house, Muskingum Ave., about 100 years old. Stood fast, and so did the little frames across the street on the river bank.

Hook & Aston mill, at mouth of the Licking. Twenty feet of



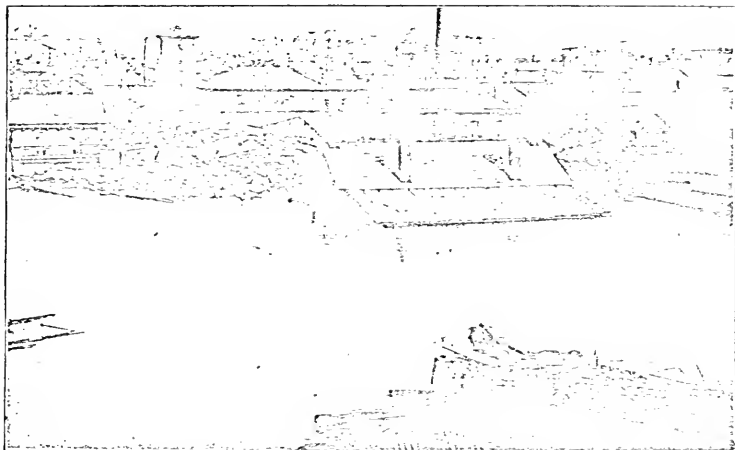
Main, below Second. Note damage done to merchandise, which went on the market in the open street in vast quantities soon after the flood, making lower Main a Midway. But mark the cheerful faces, "amid the encircling gloom."

water raged around it. The brick portion was destroyed but the frame stood fast.

Armstrong (Drone) mill. Had $51\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water in third story. Not only withstood prodigious shocks itself but warded off formidable objects which probably would have battered down the west span of the B. & O. bridge. Mill was doing business two weeks after the flood.

SAVING UNCLE SAM'S CRAFT.

Capt. B. F. McGrath and his men, of the U. S. "fleet," at anchor in the canal above the Sixth street bridge, labored indefatigably during the flood to keep Uncle Sam's craft from being washed down stream. The fleet consisted of the steamers Vega



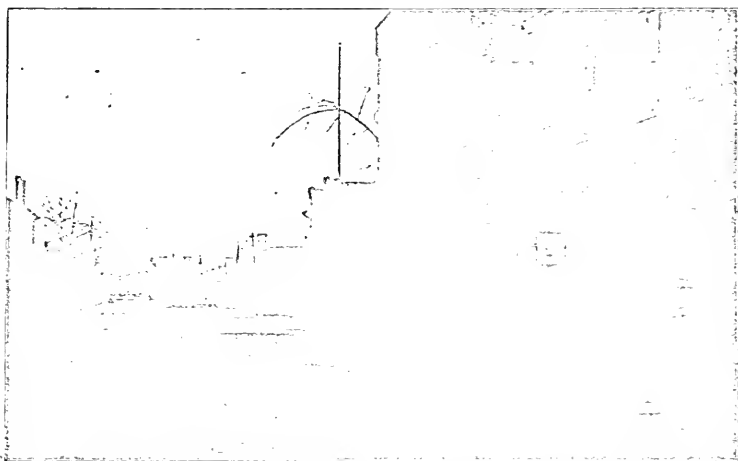
From Fifth Street bridge, looking east. Water near its highest. See drift against concrete bridge posts. A mild example of what came against those supports.

They withstood tremendous thumping for days. Another proof that good concrete is a flood-defier. Old gas plant (see tower) in 10 feet of water

and Merrill, the dredge Malta, two dump scows, two fuel barges, a derrick barge, a store boat and a quarter boat. These were lashed to each other and the larger craft were fastened to objects up in the town, one big cable being wound around a tree standing at the

corner of Fourth and South streets. Another cable (wire) 800 feet long, was made fast to the pivot pier of the Third street bridge. When it is stated that 20 feet of water covered the Tow Path at Fourth street the nature of the task of keeping the fleet intact may be realized.

Previous to the burning of the Burt mule barn, the Standard Oil tanks, located at Second and Market streets, had been upset by the flood and their contents had spread over the surface of the water. There was imminent danger that this oil would be set on fire by floating masses of burning hay and straw as they left the Burt barn. Capt. McGrath and his men did a striking piece of work to ward off this danger when they kept those burning masses pushed out into the stream as they floated down.

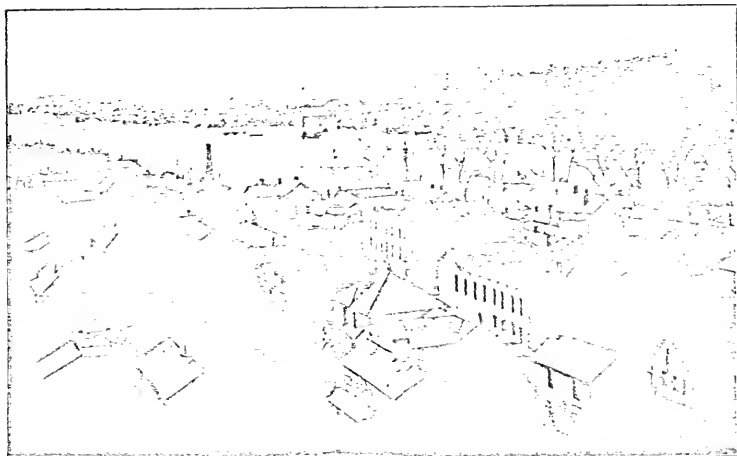


South Fifth Street. Main floor of post office held two feet of water. Level of water seen (lower pool) two feet lower than level of water that crossed Main and ran down South Fifth. Between water works power house and Lock No.

10, the river's usual levels fall 15.7 feet. This the crest of the flood flattened out until there was a difference of but 5.48 feet between the upper and lower pools.

"NEVER SAY DIE."

When officials and relief committeemen reached the flooded districts as the water receded their hearts sank at the sight of the havoc wrought in homes. The torrent not merely had swept houses down the river and off their foundations: torn off verandas;



Putnam, from Wayne Avenue. Top of Eclipse Laundry and mansard roof of the Tingle home just visible. It was feared that Mr. Tingle and family would be swept down stream with house. Boatman finally was employed who took them to land.

soaked neatly papered walls, handsome draperies and valuable clothing; ruined costly pianos; broken mirrors; undermined chimneys; opened the joints of furniture; warped floors and loosened plastering, but it had left upon everything it touched a

coating of mud which made the calamity complete. This deposit was from 2 to 6 inches thick on the floors and lawns.

But when the victims of such havoc were seen cleaning the mud from their homes and trying to save some of their possessions out of the wreck, a work begun often before the water had left the floors, the onlooker's mind was divided between pity and admiration.

Many a pile of sand was left on Zanesville lots and streets by the flood, but none of those had the grit shown by the average victim. No one who saw these efforts to conquer the aftermath can ever forget the dauntless spirit which put every able-bodied member of stricken families behind the broom, the shovel or the hose.

And the women-folk were no less dauntless than the men. Indeed, in hundreds of cases they made men of themselves by donning trousers and rubber boots, the better to make war on the foes brought by the flood. Fortunately the weather was for the most part favorable for such work.

BACK TO THEIR HOMES.

As the water receded citizens began to ask one another, "What proportion of the flood-victims will return to their homes?"

On April 28 Mr. J. Hope Sutor, who had been appointed special investigator of flood damages in the old 8th and 10th wards, answered this question for that section by stating that whereas 1055 dwelling had been in water there, 85% of them were in service again; that of the 1055 affected dwellings 150 were vacant or so seriously damaged as to be only nominally habitable and that it would cost \$50,000 to repair these. His admirable report was very complete.

Figures along these lines from other flooded districts are not available, but doubtless to Zanesville's optimists they would prove still more encouraging than are Mr. Sutor's, were they obtainable.

THE PUTNAM LOSSES.

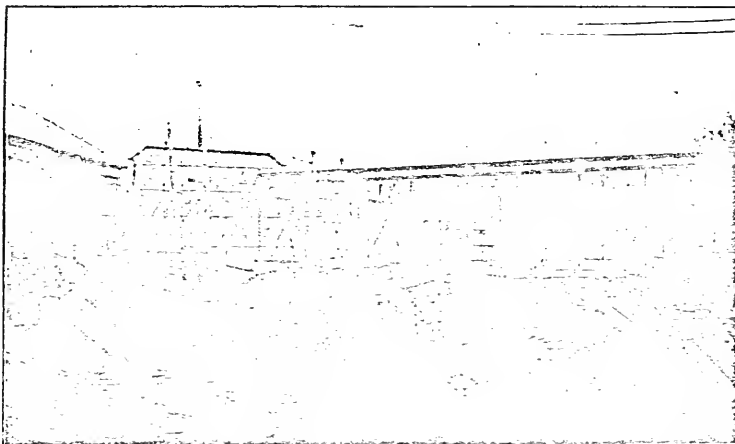
Late in May Mr. George W. Hivnor, inspector of flood damage for the Putnam district, reported the total loss there to have been \$759,445. This was classified as follows: Real estate, \$168,820; household goods, \$275,825; merchandise and fixtures, \$69,550; manufacturers' material and equipment, \$237,650, and church and school loss \$7,600. There were 280 pianos destroyed.



Shows liberties taken with Herdman lumber plant, North Fourth Street. Note destruction beyond. One of the worst of the flood-torn spots. Few of the houses here were habitable two months after the flood. The Roach grocery building and others were swept away. But for bridge posts all might have gone.

PIANO AND LIBRARY LOSSES ENORMOUS.

When Safety Director George T. Orr appointed Mr. A. W. Evans to ascertain the losses sustained in the flood, Mr. Evans prepared a working schedule which was carefully followed by his assistants in the five flooded sections of the city and which enabled



Canal span, Sixth Street bridge, caught biggest mass of floatage left by flood. Wharf-boat on top of drift came from foot of Fifth Street. Two-story boathouse located on Towpath just below bridge floated down the river. Two river spans of bridge were carried 300 feet down stream.

them to secure accurate detailed information. In that schedule ascertainment of the piano losses was a feature, and when the results were checked it was found that 695 pianos, valued at \$200 each; 28 pianolas, valued at \$500 each; and 86 organs, valued

at \$50 each, had been destroyed in the flood, the total loss amounting to \$157,300.

Few flood sights were more pathetic than those presented by these ruined instruments. With joints sprung, glossy finish daubed with mud, keyboards packed with the same sticky substance and warped by the water, these things of beauty were sad reminders of the vain efforts made at the eleventh hour in hundreds of homes to have them elevated or transported to higher levels.

General R. B. Brown, secretary of the chamber of commerce, commenting on the fact that Mr. J. T. Miller, of the Munson Music Co., had placed an estimate on the number of flood-ruined pianos considerably exceeding that of Mr. Evans's committee, makes the point that on the basis of either estimate Zanesville is shown to be a city of genuine culture. The point is well taken and may well be applied in the case also of the city's

FLOOD-SOAKED LIBRARIES.

of which there were a large number. Col. T. F. Spangler, who himself lost something like 1000 volumes when the water ruined them in his Woodlawn avenue home, and some of whose books were out of print and never can be replaced, was unable to estimate the total loss, when asked to do so. Putnam suffered most heavily in this particular. The water rose too rapidly there to admit of book-saving on a large scale. Hundreds of volumes that were carried to second floors were flooded even there.

RETURNING TO THE NORMAL.

The first distribution of mail in the business district of the city, after the flood, occurred on Monday, March 31.

Natural gas service was resumed on Tuesday, April 1.

Street car service between the main section and the Terrace and Brighton was resumed April 5. It was necessary at first to transfer passengers across the Y-bridge. On the 15th the city line began to operate cars the length of Putnam. All city lines were in operation by April 25.

A number of the schools were reopened April 14. Others not until the 21st. The Moore and Jackson buildings, old 8th ward, are to be abandoned. They stood in 20 feet of water.

The first through passenger train after the flood went over the B. & O.'s temporary bridge on April 14.

Electric lights shone again, all over the city, April 14.

The "suspension" foot walk attached to the Third street piers was first used April 23.

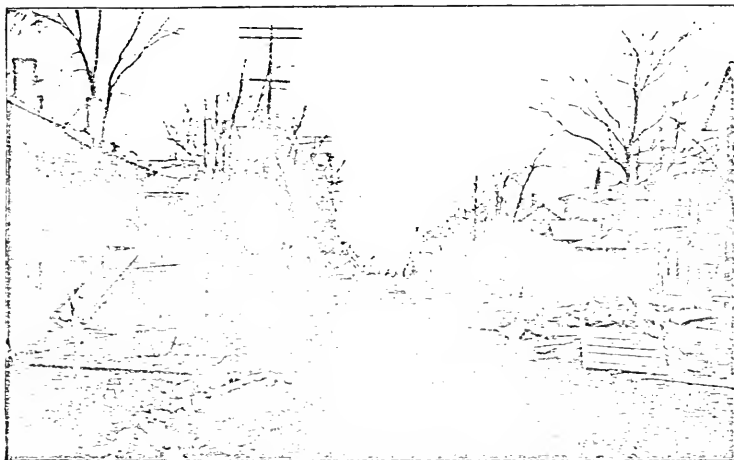
Navigation was resumed on the river between Zanesville and McConnelsville April 24.

Flood-destruction on this stretch of the river had been relatively greater than in Zanesville.

The Pennsylvania railroad's temporary bridge was completed May 7.

LOST THE SENSE OF TIME AND PLACE.

When Commodore Buchanan was asked on what day one of the Seventh ward events occurred, he replied, "I can't remember. It was all like one long day to me." This expressed a common flood experience. During Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of

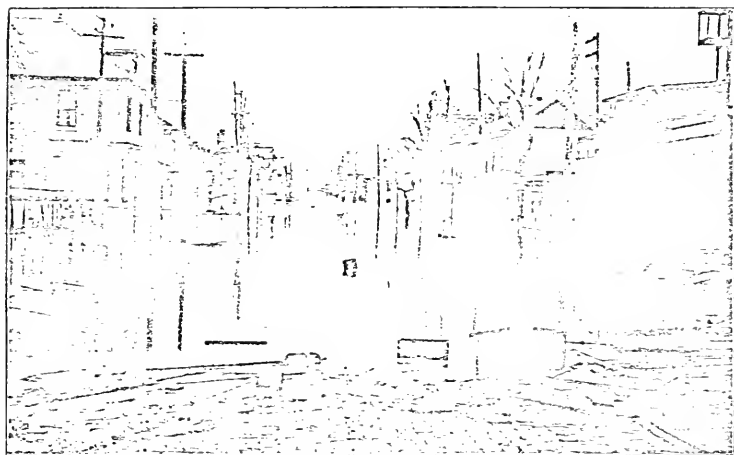


North Fifth Street. Shows havoc wrought above Fifth Street bridge, where torrent almost 20 feet deep made rescue work perilous and destroyed household goods on second floors. Most of these houses were uninhabited as late as May 15.

flood week men and women frequently asked one another "What day is this?" so wholly had they lost the sense of time.

There was a similar lapse in the minds of many who visited the most stricken spots when, on the spur of the moment, it came to locating the same. The sense of place had been deadened by

signs of the awful destruction and alteration. "Where am I?" frequently was the unspoken question when the citizen looked around in the districts near the city approach to the Fifth street bridge; along Linden ave. and Lee streets; at the west end of the Y-bridge; in Putnam at the foot of Jefferson and Madison and on lower Main.



South Street, west of Sixth. Invested mostly by backwater, but at west end a heavy sufferer from current which raged down Third. From here, at 3 a. m. on the 26th, citizens were still crossing Third Street bridge. By evening, over 10 feet of water ran wild across the street.

SOME GOOD OLD FRIENDS.

It was indeed surprising to observe the calm courage of the people during the enforced return to primitive conditions. When the supply of water was shut off at the water works, men and women accustomed to all of the modern conveniences very cheerfully carried their pails to the springs for water, and to illustrate the economy which may be practiced when necessity requires it, fancy if you can, a man being content with a glass of water as his portion for a shave and the other requirements of a morning toilet.

And when the flood quenched the boiler fires in the electric light plant, and the breaks in the mains shut off the supply of natural gas, the old time tallow candles, with improvised holders consisting mainly of bottles, played an important part in lighting up and making cheerful the dark and dreary surroundings of the home.

Old lamps, some of them works of art, many of them family heirlooms which had been stored away for years and probably forgotten, were dusted off and introduced into the family circle. Their presence stirred the memories of tender and affectionate sentiments or brought back the ghosts of days more full of darkness, fear and distress than those of the flood which made their use necessary.

Along the streets and highways, those who were obliged or permitted to be out at night, carried lanterns swinging carelessly to and fro with the movements of the body, and from a distance these resembled an assembly of fire-flies in a dark forest. When the gas fires were extinguished from the family ovens and stoves, the full meaning of the old adage, "Misery loves company," was fully realized. It was then that the fortunate possessor of a coal stove had the satisfaction, if not the pleasure, of permitting her

haughty neighbor, who theretofore would not have acknowledged any social relations, to use it, but who was now thankful to prepare the family meal in the humble kitchen. It was a moment that tested the initiative and resourcefulness of all the people, and the expedients that were resorted to were as pathetic in some instances as they were humorous in others.

As a further trial of the courage and patience of a community sorely burdened the surface cars suspended and for six days or more, pedestrianism, almost a lost art in these days of comfortable and even luxurious means of travel, was temporarily resumed. Distances which many would have been very loath to walk before the flood were covered on foot with an ease and agility, even with a delightful pleasure, that would have excited not only the admiration but the envy of a Swiss Alpine climber.

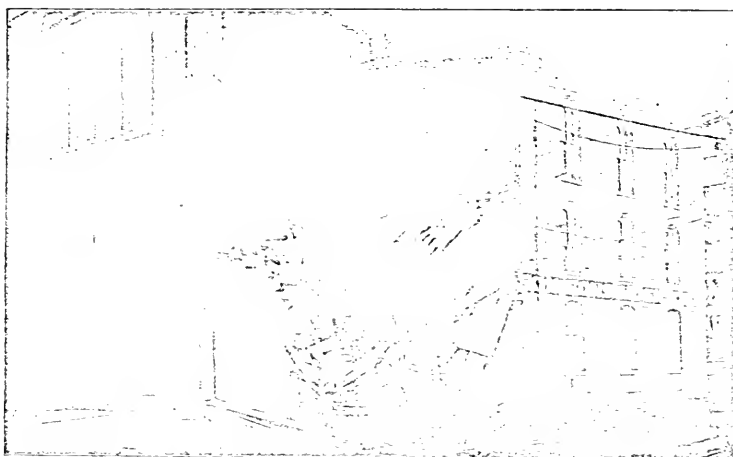


Top of Y. Shows what concrete will withstand, as does the Licking levee, which also defied the flood. Although the object of a fierce attack by water and heavy floatage, the Y was merely defaced. Even the piers remained uninjured. Note lamp-post and pedestal. Four of these were beaten down.

VIGILANT OFFICIALS AND ORGANIZATIONS.

PUBLIC HEALTH GOOD.

Dr. G. W. McCormick, at the head of the local board of health and Dr. J. R. McDowell, superintendent of the hospital corps while state troops were on duty, performed their duties so vig-



Ruins of Munson Music Store, 3rd and Main. Current cut under foundation. Part of building fell into water at about noon on the 27th; second part a little later.

Thirty-five pianos dropped into flood; were swept away. Collapse caused profound anxiety, but no others like it occurred on lower Main Street.

ilantly and vigorously that public health remained normal, in spite of threatening flood conditions.

Dr. McCormick continued his tireless services to this end for weeks after the flood, taking especial pains to promote the clean-

ing up of the city. That the public health is normal as this volume goes to press is ample proof of the health board's valuable service. The fear of an epidemic had seized upon many during the flood.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE FLOOD.

The officers of this organization took prompt action on Wednesday morning, March 26, by posting a bulletin pledging it to the securing of funds for relief work, by starting that fund and by plunging into relief work themselves.

President R. C. Burton immediately set his own teams to work in transporting supplies, and his able assistants continued their rescues on the water, besides distributing blankets to the refugees.

When his relief work could be given over to other hands, President Burton and the directors took up with characteristic vigor measures calculated to fortify Zanesville against the mercantile and industrial losses which it was feared might follow the paralyzing effects of the flood.

Early in May Col. Wm. A. Wilson succeeded Rufus C. Burton as president of the chamber of commerce and Gen'l. R. B. Brown succeeded H. Serkowich as its secretary, when the measures referred to were pushed with marked energy. As this little book goes to press it appears probable that Zanesville will suffer no material industrial loss as a result of the flood. At the time mentioned but one factory, the Gary furniture plant, had been located in another town. All the others, save the B. & O. shops, were at work again. The activities of the chamber of commerce were given added force under its new officials by reason of a remarkable accession of new members, which came as proof of Zanesville's determination to forge ahead.

On May 16 President Wilson appointed Commodore W. W. Buchanan, E. R. Meyer and W. W. Harper members of an advisory commission to work with Mr. Ralph D. Mershon, an eminent engineer of New York City, along lines looking toward the

improvement of the city according to modern and scientific methods. This was another important step in the direction of Greater Zanesville.

FAITHFUL POLICE OFFICERS.

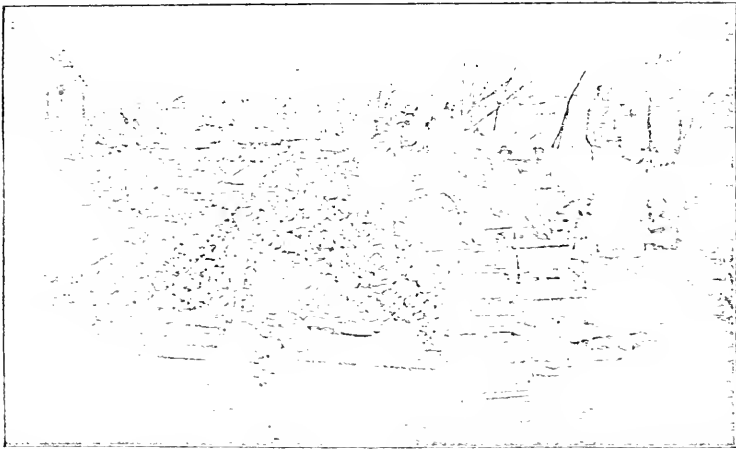
The department of public safety accomplished remarkable things, beginning Tuesday afternoon, March 25, in warning the heedless, rescuing the flood-bound, feeding the hungry, saving property and preserving order.

Chief of Police John Arter and Lieutenant Joseph D. Petet took the lead, working incessantly, night and day, while every officer on the force fell into line. No danger was too threatening for these men, no labor too exacting. They lost sleep, they went hungry; and still they kept on, manning the rescue boats and taking people to safety until all that man could do under such circumstances had been done.

ROYAL FRIENDS IN TIME OF NEED.

PITTSBURG AND A. C. GUMBERT.

The story of the flood would lack a memorable feature if it did not contain the facts showing how Pittsburg and her distinguished son, A. C. Gumbert, of her public charities department, came to Zanesville's aid in her time of need.



Muskingum Avenue below Jefferson. Remains of Weidig foundry and stock. Striking evidence of current's force. Here the Eclipse Laundry (on left) was partly destroyed, the Curtis Lumber Plant was wrecked and a number of residences were swept away.

Mr. Gumbert had played professional baseball in Zanesville years ago, when he was a most popular athlete. He never forgot the friends he made here nor the town. And when he learned what the flood had done he told Pittsburg that her people might

properly open their hearts and purses. Not satisfied with that, he came over to Zanesville, sized up the situation, informed Pittsburg that the half had not been told, and then Pittsburg added more carloads of beds, bedding and provisions to those already sent. This was kept up without stint for weeks. The total number of these carloads amounted to 18 and their value has been estimated at \$18,000.

Mr. Gumbert spent many days in Zanesville, assisting in the work of relief.

Mr. W. H. Stevenson, president of the Pittsburg chamber of commerce and Gen'l. Albert J. Logan, chairman of that body's committee on supplies, also visited Zanesville to investigate the situation. Their reports and efforts brought in heavy contributions.

EDITOR SPENCER AND NEWARK.

In the county seat of Licking, Zanesville found another great and good friend, Mr. C. H. Spencer, editor of the Newark Advocate.

Mr. Spencer came to Zanesville early in the campaign of relief and again several times later, where he learned at first hand the immensity of the problem facing the local committee and the demand for prompt and generous giving. Then he told his readers all about that problem and Newark responded without stint during many weeks, her contributions being estimated as follows, up to the time this story went to press:

Provisions and furniture, about 4 carloads, valued at \$4000.

OTHER NEARBY TOWNS.

It would be a graceful act to name in detail the donations received from other towns and cities roundabout. Zanesville ever will be grateful to one and all. The records available do not all name those towns. It is enough to say that every town, city and village in this section responded generously, while scores at a distance, some in other states, did relatively as well.

When Rev. I. McK. Pittenger, former rector of St. James parish, Zanesville, read in the newspapers the story of her 1913 flood, remembering the many happy years he had spent here, he aroused the sympathy of his present parishioners in Raleigh, N. C., and soon he was in Zanesville, bearing their handsome cash offering in behalf of those of his former Zanesville parishioners who had suffered in her flood. This is a typical instance of what pains and expense former Zanesville residents took to render aid after the flood.

SOME RELIEF TOTALS.

On May 13, Red Cross Agent, I. Wesley Ellenberger, gave out the following estimates on the totals of merchandise and cash received by the central relief organization during and after the flood:

Carloads from all sources, 60; value, \$60,000.

Broken shipments, value \$15,000.

Red Cross and Ohio Flood Commission cash donations, \$40,100.

It is estimated that the funds from this source will ultimately reach a grand total of \$100,000.

Other cash donations, \$40,000.

RED CROSS OFFICIALS CAME.

This organization became very active when its officials ascertained the city's needs. National Director Ernest P. Bicknell and his assistant Red Cross field workers, came to Zanesville and associated Red Cross methods with the work of relief. Their efforts were of great value.

When on May 12 a Red Cross-Ohio Flood Commission donation of \$25,000 in cash was allotted to Zanesville it was announced that said sum would be used to repair the flooded homes whose owners could not afford to make repairs themselves and it was stated that more cash would be forthcoming for the same purpose should it be needed.

A WORD ON FLOOD-PREVENTION.

A discussion, from the Zanesville point of view, of flood prevention comes last. It will be brief. When experts differ so radically on this question, when the confusion of professional tongues is so great, how shall the mere layman decide?



Elberon Avenue, looking west. Public library on left. Basement full of water. Rise of 2 feet would have covered main floor. Between this point and Gant Park river was approximately one and one-half miles wide.

The channel of the Muskingum river between the top of the canal bank and the hillside below Dug Road was not merely full to the brim in the flood of 1913, but enough water overlay the top of that channel and took its course outside of it, i. e., through the streets of Zanesville's "peninsula," to have filled another cavity

of equal capacity. Indeed, the total volume was $101\frac{1}{2}$ per cent greater than the channel's capacity, as shown by calculations made by Dr. C. V. Martin, the well-known mining engineer.

What measures can be taken to prevent so vast an overflow of natural channels? The burden of prevention rests upon the nation and the state. In the month of May, 1913, Governor James M. Cox, of Ohio, conferred on flood questions with President Woodrow Wilson at Washington, after which the governor intimated his belief that flood-prevention in the Ohio valley must come largely through the impounding of flood waters at the sources of its chief rivers.

But on May 19 a report was submitted by the commission of U. S. army engineers which had been directed by Secretary of War Garrison to examine into the late flood, in which its members indicated their belief that the problem in Ohio would be solved by clearing river channels and strengthening levees rather than by the construction of headwater reservoirs.

According to the governor the state and nation would be inclined so to manipulate the Licking, Walhonding and Tuscarawas headwaters, in connection with unprecedented rains and fast-melting snows, as to prevent the discharge through Zanesville's narrow channel of a volume of water so excessive as to damage millions of dollars worth of property here. But the U. S. engineers seem to oppose this, which shows how the doctors differ and how hard, consequently, Zanesville and her co-sufferers must work to secure relief.

It is certain, however, that many excellent judges agree with Governor Cox in the belief that flood-prevention may well begin at the flood sources. It has been calculated that 15 reservoirs located at the Muskingum's headwaters would have saved Zanesville and the valley below from their 1913 losses.

NEWSPAPERS AND THE FLOOD.

The Signal suffered most. The Second street torrent injured its office and stock heavily and submerged a part of its big press for days. The paper could not be printed in its own plant for four weeks. From April 5th to 22nd it was printed at The Times Recorder office.



Drake Lumber Company's large, heavily weighted warehouse was swept into Lee Street. Nothing could more forcibly show the velocity of the current which poured down Peters Alley. Part of same torrent surged westward and played havoc on Lee Street.

The Courier's publication was suspended for the next longest period. With two feet of water in the press room the last issue during the flood left the press on April 26th. It was a week before publication could be resumed.

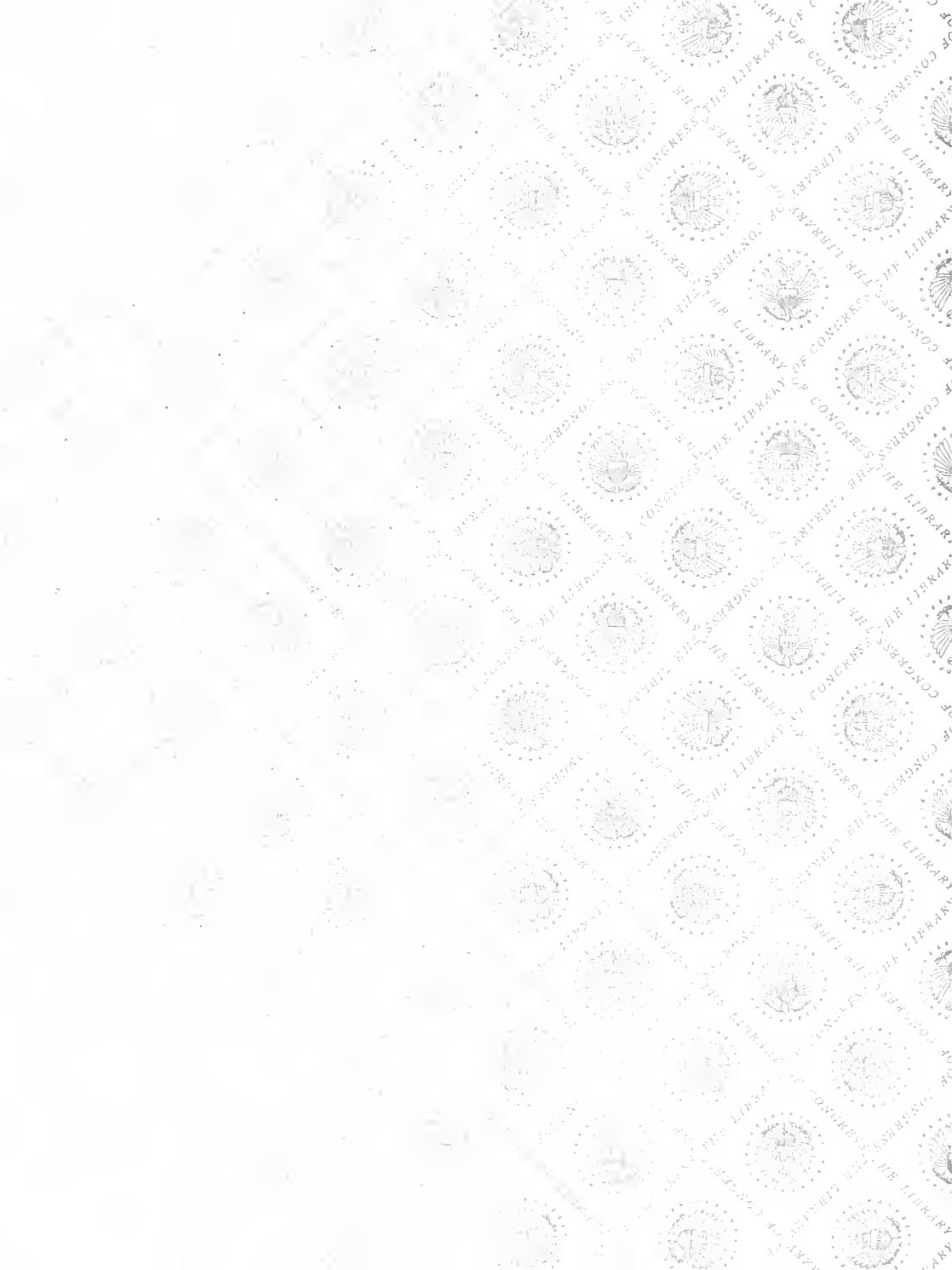
The Times Recorder went to press with columns of graphic and portentous flood news on the morning of the 26th, when a failure of natural gas put the plant out of commission. But while

no paper was issued until the following Monday the management daily posted scores of flood bulletins on Main street store windows.

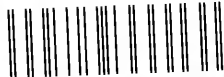
The Sunday News, located a block higher up town, was least troubled by the flood, and on Saturday, the 29th, a week-day edition was printed containing a voluminous and highly interesting story of the flood which was eagerly read.

FLOODED STATIONS.

Three of Zanesville's passenger stations were better conditioned for gondola than for train service during the flood, the Baltimore & Ohio structure standing in 13 feet of water, the Zanesville & Western in 12 feet and the Pennsylvania in 15 feet. The Wheeling and Lake Erie station was swept down the river. Only the Putnam station remained dry, and the water came within about 25 feet of it.



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 014 750 770 7